

The Times

XIVTH YEAR.—28 PAGES.

SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1894.—DOUBLE SHEET.

PER WEEK, 20c. PER MONTH, \$5. FIVE CENTS

AMUSEMENTS—

With Dates of Events.

NEW LOS ANGELES THEATER—

C. M. WOOD, Lessee. H. C. WYATT, Manager.

Beginning Tomorrow Night, Engagement of

ALEXANDER SALVINI.

ACCOMPANIED BY WILLIAM REDMUND, WILLIAM HARRIS, JOHN A. LANE, ELEANOR MORETTI, MAUD DIXON, and a company of players under the direction of MR. W. M. WILKISON.

REPERTOIRE—

Monday and Wednesday Evenings. RUY BLAS Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings. THREE GUARDSMEN Friday Evening. DON CESAR DE BAZAN Saturday Matinee. FRIEND PRITZ Each play to be presented with elaborate and artistic scenic effects and accessories. Prices—50c, 75c, 1.00 and 1.50.

BURBANK THEATER—

FRED A. COOPER, Manager.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL.

WEEK COMMENCING

Sunday Evening

December 23,

TWO MATINEES— CHRISTMAS and SATURDAY.

"BLACK CROOK"

With its wealth of scenic splendor, bewitching ballets and phenomenal cast, concluding with a

TRANSFORMATION

SCENE

of transcendent beauty, revealing the wonders and glories of Fairyland. In conjunction with the drama. Refined Vaudeville by Les Femmes and Quazina, the French Grotesque Dancers par excellence. Segrist and Lee, the celebrated European Clowns and Pantomimists, in their original act, "The Clown and the Monkey," and a first-class company of specialty artists. Admission—Orchestra Chairs, 50c; Dress and Family Circle, 30c; Balcony, 20c. Gallery, 10c. Box seats 50c. Seats reserved one week in advance.

Agricultural Park—

Christmas Day and Wednesday, December 25 and 26, 1894.

THE WORLD-BEATERS HERE.

An opportunity offered to see the fastest horses in the world.

ALIX Queen of the Turf—To beat the world's trotting record (her own) of 2:03. To beat the world's two-year-old pacing record (his own) of 2:07.

THE GREATEST OF ALL PACING RACES, between ROBERT J. (2:01½) the champion pacer of the world, and JOE PATCHEN (2:04).

A GREAT FREE-FOR-ALL TROT

between KILMATE, the Santa Ana Flyer, AZOTE and NIGHTINGALE, two great horses from the East.

FLYING JIB will go against the fastest Bicycle Rider in Southern California on Tuesday, and on Wednesday will go with running-mate to beat 1:30½.

RACES START AT 1 P. M.

Imperial Theater Band will furnish music. Admission to Park 50c. L. THORNE.

NOW HOLDING RECEPTIONS—

Third St., Between Spring and Broadway.

City License.

\$25.00. MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE. NO. 1325

Place this in a conspicuous place. CITY OF LOS ANGELES, December 1st, 1894.

MILLIE CHRISTINE, the two-headed woman, having paid \$25.00 into the City Treasury, license is hereby granted her to transact business on Third street, between Spring and Broadway, for exhibition of self, in the city of Los Angeles.

Admission 15 cents—Children 10 cents.

Hours—1:00 to 5:00 and 7:30 to 9:30 p. m.

Athletic Club Park.

FOOTBALL.

Redlands vs. Los Angeles Athletic Club,

CHRISTMAS DAY.

Game called at 2:30 p. m. Admission 50c. Tickets for sale at Fred Barman's cigar store, Second and Spring streets.

IMPERIAL—

MAIN ST. BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND.

LOS ANGELES' POPULAR VAUDEVILLE HOUSE.

THIS EVENING AT 8.

New Specialty Company. Matinee Today at 2.

By Request, "Living Pictures."

Prices, 40c, 50c, 75c and 1.00. Extra Matinee Tuesday, Dec. 25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IS IT NOT

BEST TO BUY A FIRST-CLASS

Piano While You Are About It.

Call on BARTLETT'S MUSIC HOUSE, 103 N. Spring st.

IF YOU WISH TO

Make a Christmas Present we surely can supply luxuries. Steinway Pianos, Emerson Pianos, Ponce Pianos, Estey Organs. Washburn Guitars, Martin Guitars, Percy E. Allen Banjos, Washburn Mandolins. Violas, Violoncellos, Autoharps, Brass Instruments and every kind of a musical instrument known, at the BLANCHARD-FITZGERALD MUSIC COMPANY. 118-119, S. Spring st.

THE MORNING'S NEWS

The Times

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS BRIEFLY.

BY TELEGRAPH: A horrible tragedy at Vancouver, B. C.; George F. Ashford shoots his wife and children and then throws himself before an electric car, but is arrested—Congressman Melklejohn captures an insane murderer at Washington—A conspiracy unearthed in Hawaii; Royalists arrested—A fearful train-wreck in England; the Manchester express runs into the derailed luggage train; fifteen people killed and over sixty wounded—The Japanese in control of affairs on the Liaotung Peninsula—John E. Sexton says that his report on the Los Angeles electric road deal made him enemies—The New York police officials deny Capt. Schmittberger's story—The Stanford football team preparing to meet the Chicago boys. Trouble in Germany; the anti-Revolutions Bill a source of contention. Bill Cook, the notorious wounded outlaw, traced by castaway bloody bandages; his arrest expected ere long.

Dispatches were also received from Paris, Berlin, London, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Nashville, Washington, San Francisco, Galveston, Buda Pesth, Woodland, and other places.

THE CITY.

Gen. Booth, the head of the Salvation Army, in the city; his opening address last evening—Developments in the Myers insurance case; Dr. Orme admits that he was deceived—Mysterious disappearance of a schoolboy—Examination of A. J. Newton for Receiving Stolen Goods, before Justice Austin—Another disagreement in the Patterson case—A young forger convicted in short order—The street car service discussed before the Board of Public Works; several improvements promised—The high school heating and ventilating apparatus inspected by city officials. A daring robbery.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The movement to test the title to the great San Joaquin ranch; meeting held at Santa Ana—Death of a well-known hotel man of Redlands—An old railroad to be revived at Pasadena.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

For Southern California: Probable light showers tonight or tomorrow morning; slightly cooler; light to fresh westerly winds.

SEEKING SERVICE.

Foreign Officers Arriving at Madagascar in Search of Adventure.

MARSEILLES, Dec. 22.—(By Atlantic Cable.) Advice by mail from Madagascar report the arrival of Col. Sheverson, who, it is said, will take command of the Hovas and other British officers desirous of taking service under the Queen of Madagascar. The Hovas are said to be receiving a quantity of ammunition and arms.

The French troops are patrolling the country around Tamatave and keeping the Hovas at a distance. The country north and west of Madagascar is in a very disturbed condition. There has been severe fighting between the Hovas and other tribes. Several parties of Hovas have been cut to pieces.

CAUGHT BY A REPORTER.

A Chicago Alderman Offers to Sell the Votes of Councilmen.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—The Herald today publishes a statement that Alderman John Powers, one of the most prominent members of the City Council, has been caught offering to deliver the votes of forty or more members of the Council for a consideration of \$25,000 cash. The proposition is stated to have been made to Neil McCool, Chicago manager of a large corporation, that forty votes will be furnished to kill the so-called anti-cigarette ordinance.

A stenographic report of the conversation between Powers and McCool was obtained by a representative of the Herald concealed behind a door, the panel of which was removed.

BLOWING A GALE.

Bad Weather All Over Great Britain.

A Vessel Ashore. LONDON, Dec. 22.—(By Atlantic Cable.) A severe gale has been blowing since yesterday evening all over Great Britain, and mailboats are delayed at all ports. Numerous minor casualties are reported at sea and ashore. Chimneys have been blown down everywhere, and in some parts of England the wind has been blowing very hard.

Several small vessels on the coast are reported as flying signals of distress. The steamer Helen Mars has been driven ashore on the north coast of Ireland. Four of the crew were drowned.

Granted a New Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—The State Supreme Court this morning granted a new trial to Mrs. Worthington, wife of a local newspaper artist, who is now serving a twenty-year term in San Quentin Penitentiary for the murder of Harry Badgley, whom she shot over a year ago.

Deported for Life.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Capt. Albert Dreyfus, who has been on trial before a court-martial on a charge of disclosing war office documents to foreigners, sentenced to be deported for life, and was confined in a fortress.

IT WILL PASS.

Mr. Springer Counts on Success.

Democratic Objections are Overcome.

Carlisle's Bill Favored by Most All but Republicans and Silverites.

Mr. Bryan Prefers Jefferson to Cleveland—Discussion in the Senate as to a Holiday Recess.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—As was stated in the dispatches several days ago a caucus on the currency question will probably be held by Democratic members of the House shortly after the recess. Representative Culbertson of Texas has been instrumental in suggesting a caucus as the best means of determining on a course of action. He says that no definite decision has been reached, but the caucus will undoubtedly be held. This is the general feeling among Democratic leaders, although there are so few of the rank and file in town that no positive arrangement has been attempted.

"I believe that the Carlisle Currency Bill will be passed by the House," said Chairman Springer of the House Committee on Banking and Currency. "As yet no canvass has been made, but from the general sentiment among the members I feel that most of the objections heretofore urged have been overcome by the substitute introduced last night. It is probable, however, that there will be a party opposition from the Republican side, notwithstanding the changes we have made, as the minority are not likely to support any measure unless State banks are entirely eliminated, and I think it is doubtful whether they will support any bill originating with the Democrats."

"But with the harmonizing of feeling on the Democratic side I think we will have a safe majority for the bill. The measure, in its present form, commands the support of all who are desirous of securing a sound currency with the single exception, perhaps, of the radical silver element, which has no faith in any kind of currency issued by banks and will accept nothing but government issues of flat money."

Mr. Bland of Missouri said: "I will urge the substitute I have already presented notwithstanding the changes made in the original Carlisle bill. These changes are evidently designed to overcome objection, but they do not overcome the one vital objection to putting the currency issues of the country in the hands of the national banks."

A number of the members of the Senate have already gone home to spend the Christmas holidays, and the number of important measures now pending, the Senate should sit during the holidays. He subsequently withdrew his objection and the resolution was passed.

Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts introduced a resolution, asking the Secretary of the Navy for information concerning the withdrawal of all ships of the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned until Thursday, January 3.

The feature of the debate in the House on the currency bill was the brilliant speech of Mr. Bryan of Nebraska, who held the attention of the members at the end of a listless session for over two hours. He attacked the bill and the administration vigorously, setting off the opposing financial theories of Jefferson and Cleveland, the first and last Democratic Presidents, and unhesitatingly taking his stand with Jefferson. His expressions were liberally applauded.

DEPENDENT ON THE BOUNTY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Senator Blanchard today presented a petition numerously signed by cane-sugar growers of western Louisiana for the payment of the bounty of 1894. The petitioners represent that they are poor people; that, relying upon the government to pay the bounty, they contracted obligations which, in view of the repeal of the bounty law and the refusal of the treasury to pay the bounty, are certain to bring ruin upon them, unless relief is furnished. They report that much of their outlay was for implements for sugar-cane culture which are useless for other work.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

REGULAR SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—SENATE.—There was but a small attendance in the Senate when the body was called to order today by President-protem Harris, a number of the Senators having left for home in anticipation of the holiday recess. Mr. Culbertson of Texas presented a series of resolutions adopted by a meeting of citizens of Chicago on December 9, expressing sympathy with the Armenians. He also introduced a bill providing for the establishment of an assay office in Chicago.

After further routine business had been transacted, the holiday adjournment resolution was formally laid be-

fore the Senate, and Mr. Cockrell of Missouri said that it was perfectly manifest to those familiar with the transaction of business in the Senate that it would be impossible to keep a quorum here between now and January 3, and a similar condition of affairs would exist in the House. He had never asked the Senate to do anything for its comfort, nor would it be any comfort to have the Senate adjourn for the time proposed. In view, however, of the existing conditions, he asked unanimous consent that it be considered.

Mr. George of Mississippi objected. For the purpose of bringing the matter before the Senate Senator Mendenhall moved the reference for the holiday adjournment to the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. George then addressed the Senate on the resolution. He said that he was well aware that an objection to a holiday recess would not meet with any great favor. He believed that it was the duty of the Senate, as on former occasions, to sit during the holidays, and he proposed to take such steps as would test the sense of the Senate on the question. He did not do this to delay or annoy any Senators, but simply to have a fair expression of the Senate on the question. If the Senate adopted the resolution, one-third of the session would have expired and not a single appropriation bill would have been passed. In taking the step he did, he said, he had the support of a number of other Senators.

The Senate had decided emphatically that no rules should be adopted to facilitate business, so that in the two months remaining after January 1 the business transacted will be what a small minority decided that it shall be. The Senator then named a number of important bills on the calendar which would give rise to considerable discussion, among them being the Carlisle Financial Bill now pending in the House, and the item of the appropriation bills, making an appropriation to collect the income tax.

Mr. Mendenhall of Nebraska in a brief speech expressed the hope that no factious or personal opposition would be made to the resolution, and it was formally reported in the Appropriations Committee. In answer to a question by Mr. Frye, he pointed out that even debate on a bill could be stopped if the point of no quorum was made.

Finally Mr. George withdrew his objection, and the adjournment resolution was placed before the Senate and passed. Mr. Dolph of Oregon moved to secure consideration of the bill to amend a section of the law providing for an adjournment of land grants made by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads, etc., and which he explained enabled the present law to be applied to a certain class of land cases which seemed to have been overlooked in the original law.

Messrs. Call of Florida and Allen of Nebraska objected and Mr. Dolph withdrew his motion.

Mr. Morgan had the floor to reply to Mr. Turpie's remarks on the Nicaragua Canal Bill. He said, however, that the latter's speech had not appeared in the record until today, and he was satisfied that he would not have time enough to complete his remarks before adjournment. He was willing to yield to a motion for an executive session, which prevailed, after which, at 1:45 p. m., the Senate adjourned until Thursday, January 3, at 10 a. m.

HOUSE.—There were but few members on the floor when the House convened this morning. Few bills were passed by unanimous consent. One was passed on the motion of Mr. Dooley of Washington to grant American registry to the banks of Linda, N. C. and Archer, Wash. Debate on the currency bill was resumed.

Mr. Coombs of New York opened for the bill, and Mr. Bell of Texas followed in opposition. He said that the argument of the advocates of the measure reminded him of Touchstone's plea for Audrey in "As You Like It." Touchstone confessed that Audrey was not particularly favored, but "she was milder own."

The currency reform was to become a sad, he thought. He noticed that its practical direction was toward contraction. A witness before the committee had been frank enough to confess that the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act was only the "first step." It was now proposed to retire the entire greenback circulation.

Mr. Bowers of California and Mr. Bryan of Nebraska also opposed the bill. The latter attacked the administration viciously for dumping into the Committee on Banking and Currency and the House a hastily-considered bill like the one pending. Its weakness was demonstrated when, after four days of Western bombardment, it has been practically withdrawn and another substituted.

Mr. Bryan said that, stripped of its verbiage, the bill was a simple proposition to authorize the government to loan banks money at a low rate of interest or at no rate, to be in turn loaned by them at whatever rate they could secure.

Mr. Bryan directed attention to the contradictory views of Cleveland and Jefferson, the last and first Democratic Presidents, on this subject. "Mr. Cleveland thinks," said he, "that the issue of currency is a function of the banks. Jefferson declared that the banks should go out of the issuing business. I am not ashamed to say that I stand by Thomas Jefferson and not by Grover Cleveland."

Mr. Bryan said that he had been, and was now, in favor of gold and silver money, because the amount of money would depend on the law of supply and demand. At the close of his speech, the House, at 5:10 p. m., adjourned until January 3, 1895.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Heyerman and Lyman Have Their Sentences Remitted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Secretary Herbert today made several substantial Christmas presents in the exercise of his clemency. Among them he remitted the unexpired portions of the sentences imposed upon Commander Heyerman and Lieut. Lyman in con-

sequence of the casting away of the Kearsarge. These officers had four months of their year's suspension remaining.

Shrieking for Grover.

GEORGETOWN, (S. C.) Dec. 22.—Amid the ringing of bells and the continuous shrieking of steam whistles the Wisteria, bearing President Cleveland and party, came to her moorings here at 1:45 o'clock this afternoon. They were met by the committee of the Palmetto Club, which tendered the President a reception.

The Omnibus Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—A general omnibus bill for the relief of various States, Territories and cities of the country as to the final discharge of existing claims against the government has been introduced in the House. The amounts in the bill are: New York city, \$2,095,624; California, \$3,951,915; Oregon, \$335,152; Nevada, \$404,000.

MASSILLON MINERS.

The Award of the Arbitration Board Accepted Under Protest.

MASSILLON (O.) Dec. 22.—Henry Mullen, district president of the miners, issued the following statement today: "We believe that if we had a board of thinking, experienced men, they would have given us better terms. If they had been men of deep sympathies, they certainly would have allowed as much as the operators offered (65 cents) before submitting the matter to arbitration. We accept the award under protest."

"We hold the right for a new settlement when we see the opportunity open to another effective contest. There are still several points open between us, and they must be decided by a district convention. We do not adopt the finding for any length of time, and feel confident of ultimately securing justice."

DESPERATE MEN.

SAFE-CRACKERS ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A TRAIN.

When Confronted by Officers They Hold the Latter at Bay and Escape, but are Pursued and Captured.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Dec. 22.—At 3:30 o'clock this morning the safe in McClung & Henderson's drug store at West Liberty, Iowa, was blown open and \$1200 secured. The burglars boarded a west-bound Rock Island train, paying fare to Iowa City. Meantime the robbery was discovered and the Iowa City police were telegraphed to watch for the men. They, however, landed in the outskirts of the town, boarded an east-bound passenger, paying fare to Davenport.

Conductor Donohue thought the men looked suspicious, and telegraphed to the Davenport police to meet the train. At West Liberty the train was boarded by the Marshal, Deputy Sheriff and deputized citizens. The party asked that the suspicious passengers be pointed out. The conductor advised that they shadow the men to Davenport before attempting to capture, but the advice was refused. Three officers approached the men with revolvers in hand and said that they wanted to search them. The robbers parleyed till one raised a window and threw out money and papers. Then each one drew a brace of revolvers and held the officers off.

Conductor Donohue ran to the express car for weapons, and on the way tied a knot in the bell-cord, but the robbers managed to pull it and the train slowed up. The robbers then fired a volley over the heads of the passengers, retreating to the rear platform and jumped off. One threw a stick of dynamite, which struck the train midway under the smoking-car. The explosion smashed the windows and put out the lights in two cars, but injured no one. They captured their stepdaughter, Mrs. Annie L. Leahy, sending five bullets into her body. When the deed was done, and she lay on the floor in a pool of blood, he kicked and stamped upon his dying victim. The noise of the shooting drew a number of citizens to the scene, but the murderer held them at bay.

Eight officers were awaiting the train in Davenport, and five would have boarded it at the city limits. The Marshal returned to West Liberty, organized a pursuing party and posse of fifteen men and started out. The posse found the robbers near McCow, who, seeing that they were surrounded, surrendered.

GROWTH OF CITIES.

The Question of Municipal Reform According to a Single-Taxer.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Dr. Carlos Martyn gave his views of municipal reform at the weekly meeting of the Single Tax Club last night. The speaker said that the future of the political and moral situation was the abnormal growth of cities. The census of 1799 showed thirteen towns in the United States with more than five thousand inhabitants and not one with more than forty thousand. In 1890 there were more than five hundred towns with over five thousand and more than thirty cities with over one hundred thousand inhabitants, showing the cities were outgrowing the country. The Atlantic seaboard was already urban. Continuing he said:

"The cities govern the country. Yet, by our own confession we cannot govern the cities. The question of municipal reform is the question of the survival of Republican institutions. Life in Chicago is a hippodrome. We are tearing along, absorbed in business, and have given our city over into the hands of 500 professional politicians, but the situation has become intolerable. What is needed is a non-partisan administration on a civil service reform basis."

Dr. Martyn said that the conditions of municipal misrule were the heterogeneous population, un-American habits, a confederation of vice, the spoils system and the political machine. In closing Dr. Martyn said:

"The preoccupation of our people has prevented them from giving the time necessary to reform these abuses. The hour has come to inform and inflame public opinion. The population of Chicago is made up of two classes between which there is as strict non-intercourse as there was between France and England in the time of the great Napoleon. We can find no equalizer and a command bond in civic patriotism. In saving our cities we shall save the country and perpetuate free government."

BLOODY WORK.

Mother and Children Murdered.

George T. Ashford Finishes His Drunk.

He Writes Letters Telling Why He Undertook the Awful Crime.

The Assassin Shoots Himself in the Head and Then Throws Himself on the Track Before an Electric Car.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

VANCOUVER (B. C.) Dec. 22.—The most horrible tragedy ever perpetrated in this city occurred here this morning, resulting in the death of two, if not three persons. George Frederick Ashford, a laborer in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, has been a resident here for some years past, living with his wife and five children in the east end of the city. For some time he has been drinking heavily, and about a fortnight ago he was discharged from his discharge. Since then he has been drunk more than usual, and, as his money was all spent, he evidently decided to kill his wife's family and then commit suicide.

He returned home late last night and began to prepare for the bloody deed. He first wrote three letters, one addressed to the public magistrate, stating that he had determined to kill his little girls, so that they would not have to walk the streets, and his wife, who would soon be an angel. He also mentioned that he intended to kill one Adam Loughhead, but had not had time and would deal with him hereafter. Another letter was addressed to the foreman of the freight sheds, informing him of the theft by Loughhead of some goods and the third was to the time-keeper at the sheds, accusing him of being responsible for his discharge. The first two letters were mailed, and the third was being written when the bloody work began.

Going up stairs he woke his wife, telling her that her end had come; before she was half-awake he shot her in the head, then little three-year-old Violet was killed in a similar manner. Nine-year-old Mildred was the next shot. The two boys were awakened by the shooting and escaped, giving the alarm to the neighbors. Seeing that his deed was discovered the fiend made his escape, running along the tramway in the direction of Westminster. Seeing a car approach, he shot himself in the head twice, but only inflicted scalp wounds.

Then he threw himself in front of the car, but the motorman pulled up in time and secured him, handing him over to the police. When assistance arrived at the house the mother and Violet still breathed, but died in a few moments. Mildred is now in the hospital and is expected to recover. Ashford is not seriously hurt and will recover. When arrested he presented a horrible aspect, quivering from head to foot with fear. He is 45 years of age and was twenty-one years in the English army, retiring with the rank of sergeant-general. The preliminary trial will be held Monday.

SHOT HIS STEPDAUGHTER.

A Washington Murderer Captured by Congressman Melklejohn.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—A horrible murder was committed in the northeast section of the city late this evening. Joseph H. Bean shot and killed his stepdaughter, Mrs. Annie L. Leahy, sending five bullets into her body. When the deed was done, and she lay on the floor in a pool of blood, he kicked and stamped upon his dying victim. The noise of the shooting drew a number of citizens to the scene, but the murderer held them at bay.

Congressman George D. Melklejohn of Nebraska, who was on his way home from the Capitol, heard the shots, and, hastening to the scene, succeeded in summoning an officer, who captured the murderer. Bean is a carpenter by trade, but of late has not lived with his wife, because she refused to support him in idleness. Congressman Melklejohn wears a Mason's charm and button, and when he appeared on the scene Bean noticed it. "Are you a Mason?" he cried to the Congressman.

"Yes," answered the latter, approaching. "So am I," shouted the man, "and a Grand Army man. I have killed a man and they are trying to kill me. I want you to protect me."

While Bean was saying this the Congressman slipped around behind him and pinioned his arms. In a moment he gained possession of the weapons and handed them over to the police, who took Bean to the station. Mr. Melklejohn then quietly continued his journey home. It is thought that Bean is insane. He does not appear to regret his deed, which he says was an act of humanity, nicely accomplished.

"FIXING" CASES.

Charges of Jury-bribing Rife at El Reno.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

EL RENO (Okla.) Dec. 22.—The trial of Fred M. Beal on the charge of the murder of Francis McKennon of Guthrie, Okla., has proceeded to the close of the testimony. The case made by the Territory shows deliberate and malignant killing, and the defendant fails to show any exculpatory circumstances.

A sensation was sprung yesterday when the defense endeavored to show that Dr. Pinquard had offered to testify for the defendant for \$300. Pinquard denied the insinuation, and testified that he was asked by the defendant's counsel what his fee would be to make a case of insanity for the defendant. This was not denied.

PLOTING TREASON.

Editor John E. Bush and
Others Arrested.

Rifles Found in the Houses of Hawaiian Royalists at Honolulu.

Joseph Nawahi Also Taken into Custody—Kilauea More Active Than Ever—News from Samoa.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

HONOLULU, Dec. 22.—(Associated Press Correspondence, wired from San Francisco, Dec. 22.)—The talk of the town this week is the unearthing of an alleged Royalist conspiracy. On Saturday evening last the police went to the house of John E. Bush and arrested him and E. C. Crick on a charge of conspiracy against the government. Upon searching the house seven rifles were found. Soon after going lodged in jail Joseph Nawahi, a native lawyer, called to see them and was arrested on the same charge. About midnight M. P. Weed and Emil Klemme were also arrested, the former as an accessory to the conspiracy and the latter for having arms in his possession unlawfully. Several houses of suspects were searched on Sunday, but no arms found.

On Monday, a thorough search of the house occupied by Crick brought to light four rifles, two pistols and 150 rounds of ammunition, all of which were concealed under the floor. The prisoners are confined in separate cells and will be examined on Monday next, but being refused in the meantime. Bush has been publishing a small sheet daily in native and English, in which he has been accusing the present government and assuring the natives that the Queen would surely be restored. Crick is an English chemist and was implicated in the alleged Walker-Siffair conspiracy of a year ago. After his arrest he appealed to British Commissioner Hawes for protection, but was told that nothing could be done for him. Government officials are very reticent about the case, but claim to have abundant evidence to convict the principal conspirators.

There have been several shocks of earthquake on the island of Hawaii and one on this island during the past few days. The volcano of Kilauea is more active than ever and some old settlers predict an overflow as the result of the earthquake.

SAMOAN ADVICES.

Death of Novelist Stevens—Obstinate Rebels.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

SAMOA, Dec. 4.—(Associated Press Correspondence, wired from San Francisco, Dec. 22.) Robert Louis Stevens, the eminent novelist, died at his beautiful Samoan home, Villina, on Monday last, the 24 of December, in a sudden manner. He had been busy at work until 4 o'clock and had written what are said to be some of his finest passages, and had left his work for dinner. He had gone into the kitchen with his wife to prepare some particular dish for which he had a fondness, and while there complained of a pain on the top of his head. He went into his drawing-room, and almost immediately fell back unconscious in a chair. Medical aid was at once obtained, but it was useless, as he never recovered consciousness, and died at 8 o'clock.

The community was greatly shocked,

and much regret was felt, as, although Mr. Stevens met with much opposition on account of his political views, socially he was highly esteemed. Before his death, and when in good health, he had expressed a wish to be buried upon the top of Vaila Mountain, in a most romantic spot, 1400 feet above sea level, known by the name of the "Traa Soala," or pigeon-catching place of Soala, and his interment took place there yesterday in the presence of the immediate friends of the family.

The rebels have declared their intention of making armed resistance to the government, and are rebuilding the forts at Lutuanuu, recently destroyed by the British and German warships. Every-thing indicates that serious trouble may again be looked for.

The Chief Justice, owing to the continued illness of his daughter, has gone to New Zealand for a two months' vacation. The President, Herr Schmidt, is acting as Chief Justice, whereas much dissatisfaction is expressed.

Owing to the information having been received by the authorities of a shipment of ammunition having been sent from Europe to Samoa, the cargoes of all incoming mail boats will be searched, and any war material found will be confiscated. King Malletto is about to marry a girl named Suelia, daughter of one of the great chiefs and a member of one of the largest families. It is thought that this marriage will strengthen Malletto's position.

JUGGLING GOLD.

Exporters Working All Kinds of Schemes to Get Full Weight.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Sub-treasury officials say an effort is being made in New York to juggle the government's gold. Exporters are working all kinds of schemes to get full-weight coins. They are very anxious to get hold of gold bars made it rule to redeem treasury notes out of fineness on them. Uncle Sam has \$46,000,000 worth of these, but in order to cut down expenses, some time ago made it rule to redeem treasury notes out of fineness on them. The light-weight coins complained of are all within the legal limit, one-half of 1 per cent., but the shippers have felt the loss and have sorted the coins, keeping the light-weight ones at home.

The banks objected to taking them, and one foreign house took a lot to the sub-treasury and asked that they be redeemed in paper. This the treasury officials declined to do, saying the redeeming of paper promises to pay did not carry with it the reverse duty of redeeming gold in paper. The only thing left to do was to deposit the gold in the bank, whence it would work its way back to the sub-treasury. The assay office has received a novel proposition from an exporting house. It wanted to deposit American gold coin and have it melted into stamped bars. The proposition was declined, though if the coin was light weight or mutilated it could be remelted at the regular rate. A private detective called at the assay office for assistance in tracing two gold bars, which he said, had been smuggled in from Mexico.

"SOGER" FLYNN.

Death of a Prominent Alderman and Tammany Worker.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Alderman Cornelius Flynn, better known as "Soger" Flynn, is dead of pneumonia. He has been a Coroner, a member of the Assembly and Alderman for many terms. He was born in Ireland, but came to this city when a lad and, until 1890, was a faithful servant in the Tammany ranks. Strong service in the Mexican war together with his great height and manly bearing, gained for him the sobriquet of "Soger." In 1890 he bolted Tammany, but returned to the organization during the last election.

UNDER JAP CONTROL

The Natives Welcome Their Conquerors.

Port Arthur Harbor is Turned Over to the Navy of the Invaders.

Plans of Gen. Oyama—The March Upon Moukden is Apparently Dropped—Advices from Korea—Peace.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 8.—(Associated Press Correspondence, wired from San Francisco, Dec. 22.) Gen. Oyama left Port Arthur on December 1, moving northward toward Kinchow, which he reached on the 2d. Suffice it to say that the Japanese Second Army to occupy the fortifications. Fifty-seven of the large-caliber guns abandoned by the Chinese are serviceable, and sixty-three of the smaller calibre are undergoing repair by the Japanese artillerymen and will soon be put in order. The harbor has been turned over to the navy. The lower part of the Liao-Tung Peninsula is under Japanese civil control, the natives gladly accepting the authority and protection of the conquerors.

Lines of telegraph are in the course of extension along the eastern shore of the peninsula, and complete connection with the headquarters of the First Army at Kiulin is soon expected. Gen. Oyama's movements indicate a purpose to march upon Fu-Chow, a town half-way between Kin-Chow and New-Chwang, but no definite announcement of his plans has been made public. Although Wei-Hai-Wei lies virtually defenseless at the southern side of the entrance to the Gulf of Pechili, no steps toward its occupation have yet been taken. Che-Foo is in a state of utter demoralization so far as the local authorities are concerned.

When fugitives from Port Arthur began to pour into town, accompanied by panic-stricken runaways from Wei-Hai-Wei, the Chinese officials applied to the foreign consul for the landing of a force from the ships-of-war to defend the place from native soldiery. The reports that numbers of Chinese were needlessly slaughtered at Port Arthur received no denial. The fact appears to be that the Japanese were inflamed to madness by the spectacle of their mutilated comrades which was the first thing that met their eyes on entering one of the principal fortifications. In their onset upon the garrison at this point they showed no mercy until their thirst for revenge was satisfied. This is the story now current; but it should be stated that, although not contradicted, it does not find a place in any of the official records of events.

The latest intelligence from Kiulin wholly discredits the Chinese rumors of Japanese reverses at Uichih. The mountain passes in that region are numerous, and while the Japanese were advancing by one route, an attempt was made by another to strike them in the rear. It was of no avail and had no disturbing effect upon the invading columns, but the march on Moukden appears to have been dropped out of the Japanese programme.

Advices from Seoul, dated December 6, says that the energy with which Count Inoye develops his projects of reforms has a startling effect upon the Korean court. On December 4 he had a second interview with the King, from which not only the Queen, but also the entire royal family and officers of the household, were excluded. The vacillating sovereign was made to understand that, if secret plots for the return of the Ming were al-

lowed to continue, the capital would be again occupied by Japanese troops, and martial law would be proclaimed. The King was informed that his Minister of the Interior had been directly concerned in fomenting the Tong-Hak insurrections and was advised to dispense with the services of that official. Before the day ended that unfaithful minister had resigned.

JAPAN AND THE MINNEAPOLIS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—It is said at the Japanese Legation that no overtures have been made to the Cramp ship-building firm by the Japanese government with a view to the purchase of the new cruiser Minneapolis, which the Cramps constructed for the American navy.

Early in the pending difficulties a message was received at the legation from the Japanese navy department making such inquiry regarding the possible acquisition of the ship by Japan, but in view of the well-known attitude of this country respecting the relations of neutrality with foreign nations at war with each other, the matter was not pushed.

JAPAN AND PEACE COMMISSIONERS. WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Now that Chica has appointed commissioners to go to Japan to negotiate for peace, it is probable that the latter country will appoint commissioners to meet them. It is believed here that Matsui, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be Japanese representative. An armistice will likely be declared, pending the peace negotiations.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON.

The Remains of the Dead Premier Removed from London.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—(By Atlantic Cable.) After a night of pitiless rain, the weather cleared at 9 o'clock this morning, and, under a bright sky, the body of the late Sir John Thompson, late Premier of Canada, left London for Portsmouth, amid profound silence. A large crowd stood with uncovered heads about the railroad station until the train was out of sight. No stop was made until the train reached its destination.

The funeral procession reached Victoria Station at 8:45 o'clock a.m. The coffin was placed in an open four-horse hearse, which was followed by four mourning coaches. Over the coffin was the Canadian flag, and upon the latter rested the Queen's laurel wreath, which she personally placed upon the temporary coffin previous to the removal of the remains from Windsor Castle. In the first carriage following the hearse was Senator Stanford.

BEEN TO HEAVEN.

Strange Case of a Young Woman with Hysteria.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

MILWAUKEE (Wis.), Dec. 22.—A strange case is occupying the attention of physicians at Stevens' Point. The patient, Miss Cora Edmunds of that village, is a young woman about 23 years of age. She was bitten by a dog about two years ago, and, from her symptoms of barking and frothing at the mouth, it was thought that at first she had hydrophobia, but as her case develops it seems more probable that she has hysteria.

She claims to have an inspiration of all that is taking place in the village. She says she has died and gone to heaven, talked with her loved ones who have gone before, seen the angels and returned again to earth. The physicians are puzzled over the case and are unable to determine just what her complaint is.

The Hungarian Ministry.

BUDA PESTH, Dec. 22.—The Hungarian Cabinet ministers have sent a special messenger to the Emperor at Vienna, tendering their resignations. The decision of the Emperor will be announced Thursday next. M. Banffy is expected to form the next Cabinet.

THINKS IT A JOKE.

HARRY HAYWARD ARRAIGNED FOR MURDER.

Miss Gling's Lover Pleads not Guilty. Claus Blixt Will be Tried on the Same Day as the Former.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 22.—Harry Hayward, accused of instigating the murder of Catherine Gling December 3, was arraigned today in the District Court on a charge of murder in the first degree. He pleaded not guilty, and his case was set for January 21.

The case of Claus Blixt, a self-confessed tool of Hayward, was reset for the same day as Hayward's trial. Hayward entered his plea in a manner which indicated that he considered the whole affair was but little more serious than a joke.

The attorneys of the two accused men are exhibiting somewhat more of a disposition to get together. It has appeared up to this time that each man was attempting to clear himself at the expense of the other.

His Identity Established.

Orr & Patterson received a letter from the Chief of Police of Toronto, Canada, yesterday identifying the young man killed by a train at Humphrey's Station November 28. The man's body was ground into fragments, but three photographs and a couple of paper books on phonology were found in his coat pockets. He was a tramp stealing a ride, but his photograph showed he had seen better days, and, as the words, "I am Henry Mitchell," were written across one of the pages of the book, Orr & Patterson sent the photograph to Toronto where it was taken, together with the other articles, and inquiry was set a-foot for any one who could identify the face or the name.

Through the efforts of the police, the photographs and the press, the news came to the attention of the young man's mother, Tobe Wilson, known to the police as "King of the Tramps," was sentenced to twenty-five days' imprisonment yesterday for getting drunk and endeavoring to take control over the thoroughfares, to the annoyance of citizens. His boon companion, John Welch, received the same sentence.

Tobe had just finished a term of seventy days, and ought to have known better, but a mad desire for his old Kentucky "bourbon" and a pronounced appe-

now a Mrs. H. Dodd, living at Brookville, Ontario. She was much affected on learning the sad news, but the accident was such nothing can now be done. The young man's true name was Frederick Curtis, aged 22 years, and a native of England, and he left Toronto to better his fortune in Southern California, having read much in the Canadian press of this country. Not being well off financially he was forced to get here the best way he could, so was traveling as a "box-car tourist" when he fell under the wheels almost at the end of his journey.

SANDBAGGED.

The Terminal Station Agent at San Pedro Robbed by Footpads.

Station Agent Hall of the Terminal Railway Company at San Pedro, was sandbagged and robbed Friday night, at about 7 p.m., and \$35 was taken from his pockets. S. W. Waring and W. H. Gray are in the City Prison on suspicion of being the highwaymen who did the deed.

Hall had closed the station and was going from there to his home, but when just opposite the company's bath-house two men slipped up behind him and one of them struck him a crushing blow upon his head that knocked him senseless to the ground. They then rifled his pockets and fled.

About two hours later, at 9 p.m., some railroad employees passed by and found Hall lying where he had fallen, and conveyed him to his home. Officers of the law immediately set to work on the case, and Insley's Detective Agency sent two of its best men down to help the local officers. They succeeded in fastening the crime upon the two men in jail, by such strong circumstantial evidence that there is little doubt they have the footpads safely caught.

Tobe Wilson Again in Jail.

Tobe Wilson, known to the police as "King of the Tramps," was sentenced to twenty-five days' imprisonment yesterday for getting drunk and endeavoring to take control over the thoroughfares, to the annoyance of citizens. His boon companion, John Welch, received the same sentence.

Tobe had just finished a term of seventy days, and ought to have known better, but a mad desire for his old Kentucky "bourbon" and a pronounced appe-

title for beer got him again into the meshes of the law, and when last seen was wondering what was the good of living, anyhow.

HELP THE POOR.

One Case of Many that Needs Prompt Attention.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 21.—(To the Editor of The Times.) In looking over The Times last Sunday I saw your notice of the great good done by the clothing solicited by you.

I am too poor to give anything myself, but would like to inform you of a family of four little girls, all under age—the baby just waddling alone. I said to the mother: "It must be hard to take care of their clothes." "Not very hard when there is barely enough to go round," said she bitterly. It set me thinking. I cannot help them, but thought maybe you could.

The man and woman both look half-clothed. He is a good, steady man, but is out of work more than two-thirds of the time, so I thought I would not give their name. You can find that out if you conclude to be their Santa Claus this Christmas, by inquiring for the family with four little children at No. — street.

I am quite sure they would be perfectly content if the man could get steady work. That is all they would ask for if one should ask what they most desire.

A FRIEND OF THE FAMILY.

The above is only one family out of many whom The Times knows about whose members are in need. Unless those who have plenty and to spare will give of their abundance, the children in these families can hardly have a merry Christmas. Empty stomachs and bare feet must seem harder at Christmas time than at any other, and who will blame this poor man, who loves his children, for feeling bitter?

Fifty alone will not help one of these, nor will column after column of printed theory and logic give one crust of bread to the hungry, or keep one poor child warm.

Partially-worn clothing of any kind sent to The Times office will be mended and cleaned and distributed among the needy. If not convenient to send your contributions in, send a postal card stating where it may be found and it will be promptly called for.

WOODLAWN.

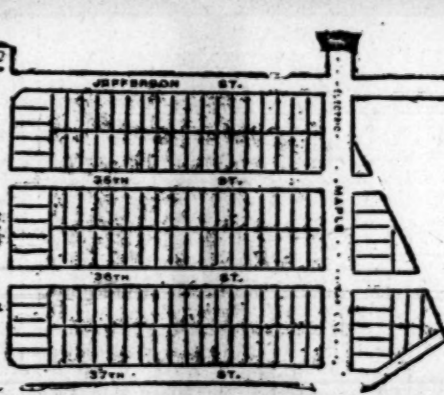
This beautiful property fronts on—

Jefferson,
Main,
Thirty-fifth,
Thirty-sixth,
Thirty-seventh and
Maple avenues.

3 Car Lines.

Grand av. cable,
—One block west.
Main street line,
—Direct to track.
Maple av. electric,
—One blk. N. E.

For Maps, Information,
etc., see—



Potter & West, Owners, 155 W. Fifth Street,
or inquire at office on tract.

Mammoth Pepper
Trees.
18-year-old Orange
trees on every lot.
Graded Streets.
Cement Walks and
Curbs.
Building restrictions.
PRICES—
\$400 to \$1000.
TERMS—
One-third cash
balance 1 and 2 yrs.

THE OWL DRUG COMPANY,

(Incorporated.)

Cut Rate Druggists.

320 S. Spring Street.

THE OWL HAS HOOTED,
And will Hoot Today, Tomorrow and Every Day in the Year.
Tomorrow You Want Holiday Presents.

Thanks

To our many thousand friends who visited us yesterday, our Opening Day, and we take this opportunity to assure the good people of Los Angeles and Southern California that it will always be our aim to furnish them with the Purest Drugs and Medicines that money will buy, and at the same time our prices will be so reasonable that in future it will be a pleasure to trade with us at our Drug Store.

Perfumery.

We show more Perfumery in our establishment than you can see in all the drug stores of Los Angeles combined.

Roger & Gallet's,
Peau de Espagne,
Iris Blanc,
Violet de Parme,
Are all popular.

Ed Pinaud's,
Ixora Breoni,
Opoponax,
Brisa de Las Pampas
Are delightful.

Popular Prices
All Along the Line.

Perfumery.

Crown Perfumery,
Makers of the original
Crabapple Blossom Extract.

We have it in 1, 2, 3, 4
and 8 ounce bottles. 1 oz.
bottle, 50c; usual price,
75c.

American Perfumery,
We have in stock,
Alfred Wright's,
Salon Palmer,
Lundborg's,
Lazell's,
Baldwin's,
Raymond's.

Popular Prices
All Along the Line.

Celluloid
Novelties.

The latest patterns in

Onyx,
Celluloid mirrors,
Celluloid brushes,
Celluloid combs,
Celluloid soap boxes,
Celluloid trays,
Celluloid in endless variety.

Popular Prices
All Along the Line.

Ladies'
Pocketbooks

Fine Goods Our Hobby.

We have them at 50c,
and hundreds of styles
from \$2.00 to \$10.00 each.
All the latest Paris styles
in Lizard, Snake, Alligator
and Seal in the newest
designs with Sterling
Silver Mountings.

For 50c we sell a Lady's
Pocketbook that cannot
be duplicated for less than
\$1.00 elsewhere.

Popular Prices
All Along the Line.

Prescription
Department.

In our mammoth establishment
we have fitted up a prescription
department as large as the average
drug store entirely separate
from the store proper, but in
sight of every customer in the
store. We can safely say that
no store in America has as complete
a Prescription Department as

THE OWL.
Unless otherwise specified in
this department we dispense the
well-known Drugs and Chemicals
of E. R. Squibb & Sons, E. Merck,
W. H. Schieffelin & Co.

Popular Prices
All Along the Line.

THE OWL DRUG COMPANY,

(INCORPORATED.)

320 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

FOR SALE— Houses.

FOR SALE — \$1700; 5-RO
and 6 lots, 55x155; chicken-
rals; woven wire fence; sr

102 Broadway.

FOR SALE — WILMINGTON
gain; two 5-room houses; re-
terest on \$4000. J. B. B.
W. First st.

FOR SALE — \$4500; SOME
fine; 6-room cottage, fresco
on Santee st.; investigate.
Broadway.

FOR SALE — \$100 CASH.
buys modern cottage, large
build to suit. Address D.
OFFICE.

FOR SALE—\$8000; 10-ROOM
31x165, on west side of C
and Second sts. M. D. JO
First st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN
story, 3-room house near
sta. Address Z, box 72. TIM

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COL
house, bathroom, compl
COURTNEY, builder, 139

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE
modern improvements, nea
OWNER, cor. Clinton and

FOR SALE— HOUSES ON
ment plan; will build to
EDWIN SMITH, 264 S. Br

FOR SALE — INSTALLM
cottage close in, \$1190. P
WADSWORTH, 205 W. Se

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANG
lot on installment plan
CEMETERY, Stevenson av

FOR SALE—IF YOU ARE
a nice home at a bargain
OLIVE ST.

FOR SALE—8-ROOM HOUSE with modern improvements; owner moving. Call W. 16TH.

FOR SALE—
Hotels and Lodging

FOR SALE—ASSOCIATED INVESTMENT BUREAU, hotel and rooming houses, Broadway, Los Angeles; best hotels in any locality; also rooming-houses; have corner lots in Eastern cities, and are profitable. Write for information. Hotel-men readily.

FOR SALE — \$1200; 26-Room house on Hill st.; fine place for a hotel; call for details; sell; investigate this at once. **WILSON BLOCK.**

FOR SALE—8-ROOM HOUSE with modern improvements; owner moving. Call W. 16TH.

FOR SALE — 20 ROOMS, 1 bath, on account of sickness; 556 S. HILL.

FOR SALE — FOR ROOM call on M. E. CHURCHILL way.

FOR SALE —

Business Pro

FOR SALE — WE HAVE business block, corner on paying now over 12 per cent we ask, and part of the we want it's all occupied it worth per cent on \$30,000, and can buy it for; building in first-class shape; repairs all overhauled. MERRILL S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS A
property bargain; 15%
lots, in the business ce
opp. Commercial Hotel
Express; Improvements,
etc.; will sell for \$29,900
Los Angeles, San Francisco
property. Inquire of H.
136 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS C
enth at, close in; will t
tage, well located, for
answer this unless you
regard to present income
erty, address OWNER,
office.

FOR SALE— THAT ELE
lot on S. Main st. for
lot same size, sold a

FOR SALE—FINE PIECE OF BUSINESS PROPERTY
Paying 10 per cent. H. R. C. 10L.

FOR SALE — S. BROAD
piece of business property, 10 per cent. net; also on S. Broadway, price \$9000. BRADSHAW.

FOR SALE—
Miscellaneous

FOR SALE — HER GOLD
handing down her back

A
at-
3
OM.
ity
AS

EN-
near
R,
DT

She said she went back to the store after she had been there and saw how much she could save by buying there. She would buy a hardwood suit for \$13, a pair of it for \$1.50, and a woolen suit for \$1.50, a pair of nice chairs at 85 cents, a pair of feather pillow shades, 25 cents, matting for \$2.50, furnishing her for \$24.45. She could buy a pair of for \$15, an extension table for 6 dining chairs, solid wood for \$1.20; an all-wool art square for \$1.20; a kitchen table for a good cent for \$1.25; a kitchen set for 50 cents; a kitchen scale for \$1.50; sils she needed for \$3.60, three rooms complete for just an even \$100 for the house.

could buy a folding bed
for \$20; a better one for
one for \$30; and one for
beds with secretary and
oak, for \$60. She could
get a fine, large oak for
\$25, a walnut suit for \$
95, for \$10. She could
95x, for \$5; 9x10 1/2 for
Sh; could buy an elegant
for \$5; one with a leather
dandy hall tree for \$11;
for \$12; a \$45 model ar-
pipes for \$18; a medal-
closet and pipes for
table for \$1.25; a dandy
cheffonier for \$6; hundred
and second-hand carper
She found that there i
everything you want, so
twinkle in her eye, she

FOR SALE — SHE SAID
just looking around,"
those fine polished o.
Lewis & Alderson's
I've not seen anything
four for Christmas pres
nicer? Or one of those
rugs for \$3; same that
\$4; or a nice antique o
long French plate mirr
silk lounge for \$13; sa
for \$16; or good, new
ladies' secretary and bo
bicycle, '34 model, Morr
for \$65; rattan rockers,
for \$4; pretty ones for
for \$6; there are solid
chairs for \$1; nothing
town; rockers for \$1.25

tan rockers for \$30.00.
boys at all prices, or
at \$4; new extension table
good new bedroom set
volving office chairs
tone organ for \$30.00. Oh
good things we can't re-
gains. But when you go
niture, carpets, mattress
bedding or anything e-
less just what you want
always cheap for cash a
SON'S, 212 S. Main.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS
AT THIRD-ST. FURNI-
112-120 W. Third st.
mattings at reduced pr-
window shades, bed-
mattresses, chairs, ex-
tense rugs, linoleum, co-
nical house

are also a
highest prices for second
furniture in any quantity

FOR SALE—THE NEW
Machine Company offers
the following bargain
Automatics, Singers,
Households, etc., from
ments of \$1 per color.
Branch, 85 E. COLORADO

FOR SALE—BUTCHER
month; rendering kettle
cooling-box, platform
racks, tables, saw, c
barrels, etc. Call Ch
116 1/2 SAN PEDRO ST

FOR SALE—THE NEW
port" incubators are
ment; send for catalo
and definitely the best

Address C. J. WILLIAMS
 Angeles county, Cal.
FOR SALE—BUY A HOME
 mas present; stylish
 Cincinnati, Cal and
STABLES, corner of
 21st.
FOR SALE—A FINE
 ither attachment; cost
 \$30. or will exchange
 Address: H. T. P.O. B.

FOR SALE.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—A SLENDID NEW, improved sewing machine at WILLIAMSON'S MUSIC STORE this week; a good piano, \$75. 27 S. Spring st.

FOR SALE—NICE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, nearly new; must be sold regardless of price; owner leaving city. Inquire 69 BRYAN BLOCK.

FOR SALE—SLENDID NEW, UPRIGHT piano, slightly used; will take room rent and pay cash. Address 7, box 2, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—A HIGH-GRADE NEW BICYCLE, model '95; 1 high-grade second-hand bicycle; 1 book-keeper's walnut desk. 636 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE, YOUNG, FULL-BLOOD white branna cocker; also 2 brown long-horn thoroughbreds; call this morning, 907 W. 27th St.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PEARSON wash-thread machine in good condition. Apply to J. JEPSEN & SON, 116 S. Main st.

FOR SALE—A LADIES' ENGLISH HUNT saddle, with patent stirrup; made in London. Address 2, box 60, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, COMPLETE, OF 6-room cottage, new and cheap, 12th st. rent \$15. Address M, box 9, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—A JUBILEE HATCHER, 1 Santa Ana incubator, 1 4-section brooder, all new. S.W. cor. 37th St. and HOUGH.

FOR SALE—BACCO FIRE EXTINGUISHER, perfect order; charged for use and extra charges. Can be seen at 124 1/2 W. Third St.

FOR SALE—NICE UPRIGHT PIANO, COST \$450, now \$175; make offer. BROWN, piano-tuner, S. Fair Oaks ave., Pasadena.

FOR SALE—FINE FULL-SIZE UPRIGHT piano, oak case, new; will sell cheap for cash. Address V, box 48, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT: LOWER FLOOR flat, newly furnished; centrally located. "Address 7, box 10, TIMES OFFICE."

FOR SALE—PIANO, UPRIGHT, ONLY 3 months' use; great bargain; call and examine. 711 WHITTIER ST.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, FISCHER upright piano, new, COR. PALOMA and WASHINGTON STS.

FOR SALE—GUITAR, PHOTO OUTFIT, etc., dress-coat and vest, cheap. Address Z, box 19, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—NEW OHIO BUGGY CO. SURELY only \$150. Call at MERRILL & GUNBY, 129 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—OIL-WELL CASING, ASSORTED SIZES, WESTERN LAND & LOAN CO., 290 1/2 S. Spring st.

FOR SALE—DIAMOND RING; LESS THAN half cost; reason selling. Address M, box 10, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—BUFF COCHIN COCKERELS, cheap. Call at corner of 16th and TOBERMAN, opp. Vinton.

FOR SALE—A SINGLE COVERED CARRIAGE and a good harness. L. L. ROGERS, 130 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—UPRIGHT PIANO, STANDARD make, cheap. HORACE G. MILLER, 27 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF safe good as new. Address M, box 1, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FIRST-CLASS, 3-seated surrey. Address P, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND CASHES, ALL sizes and makes. 24 N. MAIN ST., Baker Block.

FOR SALE—CHAP, GOOD, STEEL, SIX-hole range, nearly new. 317 W. SECOND ST.

FOR SALE—BILLIARD TABLE, GOOD AS NEW. Address M, box 1, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—AN OAK OFFICE DESK and chair, good as new. 805 S. GRAND AVE.

FOR SALE—SEED BARLEY, 215 1/2 E. EIGHTH ST., near and Santa St.

FOR SALE—ALL KINDS FRUIT TREES. A. SHAFER, 104 S. Spring st.

FOR SALE—EITHER, ROSEWOOD POT, cheap. 215 E. 23D ST., city.

FOR SALE—SEED GRAIN, CALL AT 222 SAN PEDRO ST.

FOR EXCHANGE.

Real Estate.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 10-acre tract in Azusa, mostly in level ground; will trade equity with city property. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY DESIRABLE place of business, property on Washington st. at Station D; store and living-rooms above always rented; price \$4000-\$5000 mortgage; call on NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE vacant land, NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 20-acre tract between Pasadena and Altadena, worth in cash \$5000; will exchange for good city property or acreage near city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

FOR EXCHANGE.

Real Estate.

FOR EXCHANGE—A small dairy ranch, close in, for a home of value, \$2500, in Santa Clara, and cash, \$1000.

FOR EXCHANGE—A suburban 10-acre alfalfa ranch and good improvements, we want Illinois lands or town property.

FOR EXCHANGE—Improved 1 1/2-acre lemon and navel orange grove (Covina) we want Indiana lands or town property.

FOR EXCHANGE—A choice productive alfalfa ranch in town of Hemet, we want a stock of groceries, or a choice productive alfalfa ranch in town of Hemet, we want a stock of groceries.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 3-acre fruit farm at Tropic, well improved (clear) we want Eastern property worth \$4000.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 25-acre farm near Chicago (well improved), dairy; for good ranch, city property, or a 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 10-room house in Redondo, we want home or lots near ocean front, Santa Monica.

LINERS.

LET—
LET—PART OF FURNISHED COTTAGE with man and wife or two ladies, no children; adults only, 1215 N. MAIN ST. CORNER 1ST ST. **LET—FURNISHED HOUSE OF NINE** rooms on Pearl st., close by; rent \$65. V. J. GARLAND & CO., 207 S. Broadway, 23.
LET—MODERN HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, completely furnished, piano; choice location; adults only, 1215 N. MAIN ST. **LET—8-ROOM HOUSE COMPLETELY** furnished and bath with servants' room; price \$15. 315 S. OLIVE ST. **LET—FURNISHED FLAT, 3 ROOMS** and bath, on 1st St., near Westlake Park, 322 ALVARADO ST. **LET—3 GOOD, FURNISHED HOUSES,** well located, POINTE D'EXTREME & WADSWORTH, 305 W. Second. **LET—6-ROOM MODERN HOUSE, PAR-** tially or completely furnished. No. 2100 ESTRELLA AVE. **LET—A 3-ROOM HOUSE FURNISHED,** for sale cheap. Address M. box 4, TIMES OFFICE. **LET—2-ROOM FURNISHED COTTAGE** to responsible party; adults only, 231 N. BROADWAY. **LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE, LAWN** and porch, 1000 N. L. SAMSON & CO., 117 W. First st. **LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, 101 S. HILL** ST.; 9 rooms, bath, stable. Apply as above. **LET—HOUSE 3 ROOMS; FURNITURE** for sale. M. L. MACK & REID, 136 S. Broadway. **LET—VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED** flat, 3 rooms, bath; rent \$27. 201 N. GRAND AVE. **LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 10-** room house, 129 OLIVE ST. **LET—FIRST FLOOR FURNISHED;** private house, 925 HILL ST. **TO LET—**
Lodging-Houses, Store Rooms, Offices.
TO LET—BY JAN. 1, STORE FORMERLY occupied by C. H. Hance, druggist, Jones street, 17-19, 21-23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2567, 2569, 2571, 2573, 2575, 2577, 2579, 2581, 2583, 2585, 2587, 2589, 2591, 2593, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613, 2615, 2617, 2619, 2621, 2623, 2625, 2627, 2629, 2631, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2645, 2647, 2649, 2651, 2653, 2655, 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2673, 2675, 2677, 2679, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2693, 2695, 2697, 2699, 2701, 2703, 2705, 2707, 2709, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727, 2729, 2731, 2733, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2745, 2747, 2749, 2751, 2753, 2755, 2757, 2759, 2761, 2763, 2765, 2767, 2769, 2771, 2773, 2775, 2777, 2779, 2781, 2783, 2785, 2787, 2789, 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2801, 2803, 2805, 2807, 2809, 2811, 2813, 2815, 2817, 2819, 2821, 2823, 2825, 2827, 2829, 2831, 2833, 2835, 2837, 2839, 2841, 2843, 2845, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2863, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2875, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885, 2887, 2889, 2891, 2893, 2895, 2897, 2899, 2901, 2903, 2905, 2907, 2909, 2911, 2913, 2915, 2917, 2919, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2929, 2931, 2933, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2941, 2943, 2945, 2947, 2949, 2951, 2953, 2955, 2957, 2959, 2961, 2963, 2965, 2967, 2969, 2971, 2973, 2975, 2977, 2979, 2981, 2983, 2985, 2987, 2989, 2991, 2993, 2995, 2997, 2999, 3001, 3003, 3005, 3007, 3009, 3011, 3013, 3015, 3017, 3019, 3021, 3023, 3025, 3027, 3029, 3031, 3033, 3035, 3037, 3039, 3041, 3043, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3053, 3055, 3057, 3059, 3061, 3063, 3065, 3067, 3069, 3071, 3073, 3075, 3077, 3079, 3081, 3083, 3085, 3087, 3089, 3091, 3093, 3095, 3097, 3099, 3101, 3103, 3105, 3107, 3109, 3111, 3113, 3115, 3117, 3119, 3121, 3123, 3125, 3127, 3129, 3131, 3133, 3135, 3137, 3139, 3141, 3143, 3145, 3147, 3149, 3151, 3153, 3155, 3157, 3159, 3161, 3163, 3165, 3167, 3169, 3171, 3173, 3175, 3177, 3179, 3181, 3183, 3185, 3187, 3189, 3191, 3193, 3195, 3197, 3199, 3201, 3203, 3205, 3207, 3209, 3211, 3213, 3215, 3217, 3219, 3221, 3223, 3225, 3227, 3229, 3231, 3233, 3235, 3237, 3239, 3241, 3243, 3245, 3247, 3249, 3251, 3253, 3255, 3257, 3259, 3261, 3263, 3265, 3267, 3269, 3271, 3273, 3275, 3277, 3279, 3281, 3283, 3285, 3287, 3289, 3291, 3293, 3295, 3297, 3299, 3301, 3303, 3305, 3307, 3309, 3311, 3313, 3315, 3317, 3319, 3321, 3323, 3325, 3327, 3329, 3331, 3333, 3335, 3337, 3339, 3341, 3343, 3345, 3347, 3349, 3351, 3353, 3355, 3357, 3359, 3361, 3363, 3365, 3367, 3369, 3371, 3373, 3375, 3377, 3379, 3381, 3383, 3385, 3387, 3389, 3391, 3393, 3395, 3397, 3399, 3401, 3403, 3405, 3407, 3409, 3411, 3413, 3415, 3417, 3419, 3421, 3423, 3425, 3427, 3429, 3431, 3433, 3435, 3437, 3439, 3441, 3443, 3445, 3447, 3449, 3451, 3453, 3455, 3457, 3459, 3461, 3463, 3465, 3467, 3469, 3471, 3473, 3475, 3477, 3479, 3481, 3483, 3485, 3487, 3489, 3491, 3493, 3495, 3497, 3499, 3501, 3503, 3505, 3507, 3509, 3511, 3513, 3515, 3517, 3519, 3521, 3523, 3525, 3527, 3529, 3531, 3533, 3535, 3537, 3539, 3541, 3543, 3545, 3547, 3549, 3551, 3553, 3555, 3557, 3559, 3561, 3563, 3565, 3567, 3569, 3571, 3573, 3575, 3577, 3579, 3581, 3583, 3585, 3587, 3589, 3591, 3593, 3595, 3597, 3599, 3601, 3603, 3605, 3607, 3609, 3611, 3613, 3615, 3617, 3619, 3621, 3623, 3625, 3627, 3629, 3631, 3633, 3635, 3637, 3639, 3641, 3643, 3645, 3647, 3649, 3651, 3653, 3655, 3657, 3659, 3661, 3663, 3665, 3667, 3669, 3671, 3673, 3675, 3677, 3679, 3681, 3683, 3685, 3687, 3689, 3691, 3693, 3695, 3697, 3699, 3701, 3703, 3705, 3707, 3709, 3711, 3713, 3715, 3717, 3719, 3721, 3723, 3725, 3727, 3729, 3731, 3733, 3735, 3737, 3739, 3741, 3743, 3745, 3747, 3749, 3751, 3753, 3755, 3757, 3759, 3761, 3763, 3765, 3767, 3769, 3771, 3773, 3775, 3777, 3779, 3781, 3783, 3785, 3787, 3789, 3791, 3793, 3795, 3797, 3799, 3801, 3803, 3805, 3807, 3809, 3811, 3813, 3815, 3817, 3819, 3821, 3823, 3825, 3827, 3829, 3831, 3833, 3835, 3837, 3839, 3841, 3843, 3845, 3847, 3849, 3851, 3853, 3855, 3857, 3859, 3861, 3863, 3865, 3867, 3869, 3871, 3873, 3875, 3877, 3879, 3881, 3883, 3885, 3887, 3889, 3891, 3893, 3895, 3897, 3899, 3901, 3903, 3905, 3907, 3909, 3911, 3913, 3915, 3917, 3919, 3921, 3923, 3925, 3927, 3929, 3931, 3933, 3935, 3937, 3939, 3941, 3943, 3945, 3947, 3949, 3951, 3953, 3955, 3957, 3959, 3961, 3963, 3965, 3967, 3969, 3971, 3973, 3975, 3977, 3979, 3981, 3983, 3985, 3987, 3989, 3991, 3993, 3995, 3997, 3999, 4001, 4003, 4005, 4007, 4009, 4011, 4013, 4015, 4017, 4019, 4021, 4023, 4025, 4027, 4029, 4031, 4033, 4035, 4037, 4039, 4041, 4043, 4045, 4047, 4049, 4051, 4053, 4055, 4057, 4059, 4061, 4063, 4065, 4067, 4069, 4071, 407

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Meeting of the Board of Public Works.

The Session Devoted to the Discussion of Street Car Service.

Defects Discovered in the Pipe Line Franchises—The High School Heating Apparatus is Inspected.

The Board of Public Works decided yesterday to recommend the granting of the Larabee Electric Railway franchise, with a slight amendment. Some apparently serious defects were discovered in the proposed oil-pipe franchise. A memorial service was announced in respect of the late School Superintendent Friesner. Members of the school board inspected the workings of the new High School heating and ventilating apparatus. Mary H. Banning filed a claim for heavy damages for changing the grade of a part of Hill street.

AT THE CITY HALL.

Recommend it be Granted. DISCUSSION ON THE LARABEE FRANCHISE.

The members of the Chamber of Commerce Committee were absent from the meeting of the Board of Public Works yesterday, held for the purpose of having a hearing in the matter of the Larabee franchise. The members of the committee to the City Council, in reference to the needs of improved street-car service in various parts of the city.

Superintendent Aiken of the Los Angeles Consolidated Electric Railway Company was present, and advised the members of the Board of Public Works and other members of the City Council.

After only a brief discussion, in which there was a strong opposition developed against the proposition, the board decided to recommend at the next meeting of the Council that the Larabee franchise be amended by requiring the rails used to weigh forty pounds to the yard, instead of thirty-five pounds, as the franchise in its present form says. As this amendment it was agreed to recommend that the ordinance granting the franchise be placed on its passage.

Some remark was made about holding the franchise without approval by the Council until such time as the company could be made to give the much-needed increased service on the University line. This was objected to, however, as setting a proposition entirely separated from the franchise proposed to be granted.

In speaking briefly on the matter Mr. Aiken said there had been twenty new cars ordered, and they would be put into service here as soon as could be. The company is doing the best it can under the circumstances to give good service.

The question of the provision of the franchise, complained of in the report of the Chamber of Commerce Committee, requiring the street-railway company to carry the Mayor and members of the City Council free of charge, was raised by Councilman Rhoades, and there was some discussion.

Councilman Teed explained in reference to the matter of the giving of transportation passes by the street-car company that the provision of this franchise, referred to was an entirely different proposition. By the proposed franchise, the company would be compelled to carry the Mayor and Councilmen, and there would be no implied obligation about it. It, however, there is no such provision requiring them to carry the Mayor and Councilmen, and the company was to give them passes, there would be an opportunity for the public to say those officers were, to some extent, privileged, and the company was obliged to the street-railway company.

Councilman Teed asked Mr. Aiken in reference to the placing of culverts by the Street Superintendent at several locations where the company's tracks run, to which question Mr. Aiken replied that some time ago the Street Superintendent said something to the effect of his company about putting in culverts in certain places where they would pass under the company's tracks. The Street Superintendent said he would go ahead with the work and the company would pay its portion of the cost.

Asked in regard to what part of the expense it was understood the company's part would mean, Mr. Aiken said the cost of the part of the culverts laid under the company's portion of the street where they were laid, that part of the whole cost of the culvert in each case this would be Mr. Aiken did not state.

"Is it not a fact," said Councilman Teed, continuing to press the question, "that the culverts were laid for the benefit of the company?"

To this Mr. Aiken replied they were put down, he believed, so as to keep water from running on the street.

Superintendent Aiken said to a Times reporter after the meeting that the fact that the proposed franchise requires the line running on Washington street, between Estrella avenue and the west city limits, to be in operation as an electric railway within eight months after the date of the granting of the franchise, was the only reason why the company would want to have that line electrified with all due haste. In explanation of this statement he said the franchise, granted some several months ago, is for a route which runs close to that line and it is but natural the Consolidated Company should want to have the line electrified as soon as possible, which may be called a parallel, in operation, as electrified, first.

Mr. Aiken said the company had endeavored to temporarily relieve the overcrowded condition of traffic on the University line by detailing the Baker-block cars on it after 5 o'clock and as late into the evening as needed. There are four of these cars and they will help some.

The Baker-block cars being at 5 p.m. taken from the Arcade Depot line the Westlake Park electric cars are made to run there instead of to the Santa Fe depot. One electric car is kept running over the line to the latter place from Second and Spring streets. Cars on the Vernon line are now running from Second and Spring streets, with a fifteen-minute service. After January 1 the Maple-avenue cars will run from the Baker Block by way of Spring and Fifth streets.

Five cars are in course of rebuilding at the company's shop and it is expected when completed they will be put on the University division, thus considerably reducing the intervals of service below those given with the thirteen cars now running on that route. The rebuilt cars are being made up in each case from the body of one of the cars recently used for the Baker Block line. Extensions are being put on the ends and there are to be double trucks. Each car will be thirty-two feet long, that being two feet over the cars now in service on the University division.

It is expected that several of the twenty new cars ordered will be put on the Gervasia line. The power-house of the Pasadena and Los Angeles Electric Company is in course of construction. It will supply power for the electric line now building from this city to Pasadena.

Mr. Storrs said to a reporter last night, when asked in reference to the line for which he has a franchise, that there were no new developments in connection with the building of the line which he thought it would be best to make public. It is intended, he said, to have the line in operation by next August.

Competition in Jewelry. The competition in the jewelry ordinance made recently by the City Council, which a prohibitive license is imposed on the business of selling jewelry at auction, appears to have had an effect very satisfactory to the local jeweler. One of them stated yesterday that the only trouble of importance in this line comes outside of the fact that jewelry is sold at auction. Of course, the jeweler do not go so far as to ask to be protected from legitimate competition, but what they did ask—and that successfully—of the City Council several months ago, was to be protected from the parties who have hitherto made it a practice to rent stores in town just before the holidays, and for a few weeks sell cheap jewelry of the "bargain" order, to the detriment of established tradesmen.

factory to the local jeweler. One of them stated yesterday that the only trouble of importance in this line comes outside of the fact that jewelry is sold at auction. Of course, the jeweler do not go so far as to ask to be protected from legitimate competition, but what they did ask—and that successfully—of the City Council several months ago, was to be protected from the parties who have hitherto made it a practice to rent stores in town just before the holidays, and for a few weeks sell cheap jewelry of the "bargain" order, to the detriment of established tradesmen.

The High School. HEATING AND VENTILATING SYSTEM COMPLETED.

The heating and ventilating system in the High School has been completed and it was inspected by members of the school board yesterday. It appears to work well. The general plan of the system is to force warm—not hot—air into each of the rooms near the ceiling and to draw out the foul air through an aperture near the floor. The air is forced into the rooms by means of a "blower" which is kept running by power from the engine. After passing the blower the air is forced through a mass of several hundred feet of hot steam pipes, which are quite close together and are kept heated by steam from the engine. The air, which has become warmed by contact with the hot pipes, is forced along the main conduit and into distribution pipes, each of which terminates in an aperture from about two to four feet square near the ceiling.

An exhaust fan in the basement of the building draws the foul air by a similar system of ducts, each starting from a large aperture near the floor of a room. After passing the fan the air goes on and through the smokestack of the engine boiler.

During warm weather when there is no need of heat the same system may be used to draw the fresh air coming into the room through the windows and pass it into each of the rooms and foul air going out through the exhaust. When desired a spray of water may be thrown into the current of air going to the rooms. To the uninformed one of the peculiar features of the system is the fact that the current of warm air coming into each of the rooms is scarcely noticeable, except close to the place of ingress. Neither is the current of foul air going out. The plan is to supply a large volume of warm air rather than a small volume of intensely heated air.

Edward Chiffard is the architect of the building and Messrs. Sayers & Stewart are the contractors. The contract price is \$8765.

The Late Superintendent. MEMORIAL SERVICES TO W. M. FRIESNER.

School Superintendent Search, in conjunction with a committee of which J. D. Brown, A. E. Baker and Mrs. M. J. Friesner are members, has prepared a communication to city teachers and others, which says:

"On January 24, 1895, there will be a service memorial to ex-Superintendent W. M. Friesner, who died during the past summer vacation in the city of Los Angeles, where for eight years (1885-1893) he served as City Superintendent of Schools. The happy custom, in American schools, of making the birthdays of authors and educators a day of remembrance, and of noble sentiment and impulse, renders it eminently fitting that January 24 should be consecrated next year to the expression of our appreciation of the life and work of a noble educator, man and friend. Appropriate exercises will be held in all the schools during the afternoon, and in the evening a general memorial service in Music Hall, to which you and all others are invited."

It is requested that contributions of the kind mentioned be addressed to Superintendent P. W. Search, room No. 25, City Hall.

Oil Pipe Franchises. APPARENT DEFECTS DISCOVERED IN THE ORDINANCES.

In reading ordinances for oil-pipe franchises the three franchises, recently passed by the City Council, but not yet signed by the Mayor, it was discovered yesterday that they contain what appear to be serious defects.

The franchise proposed to be granted to W. B. Wilshire and others, gives the route for which the franchise is granted and further says: "Also along the streets and alleys lying north of Second and First streets and west of Pearl street." The franchise proposed to be given to A. L. Lander and others, gives the route for which the franchise is granted and further says: "Also along the streets and alleys lying north of Second and First streets and west of Pearl street." The franchise proposed to be given to J. P. O'Connell and others, gives the route for which the franchise is granted and further says: "Also along the streets and alleys lying north of Second and First streets and west of Pearl street."

An objectionable feature which is found in all of the three ordinances is the fact that in the case of each of them the time for the commencement or completion of work is not provided for. Each franchise is to run for twenty-five years after the date of its approval, but at the same time the actual laying of pipes and their operation is not required at any time. Each franchise as worded may be held for the full twenty-five years without being opened.

In nearly all of the street-railway franchises recently granted there has been provision that actual construction of the line to be used must begin within a certain number of months and must be in bona fide operation within a certain stated period.

Revenue from the Outfall.

There appears to be a bright prospect for revenue to the city from irrigation from the outfall sewer. With the winter flow during the past season there was one night when \$22 worth was sold, and in a part of one day the sewage was sold at the rate of over \$30. In a number of cases the sales amounted to from \$10 to \$20 per day. There was a good deal of trouble in getting a steady supply of water from the city siphon, sometimes there not being enough to supply the demand, and at other times there being so much turned in as to endanger the safety of some of the pipes. Within three or four years the increased volume of sewage will undoubtedly result in a handsome revenue from irrigation, almost beyond expectation.

Storm Drain Needed.

It is expected the City Engineer will report to the City Council tomorrow in regard to the construction of a storm drain to dispose of water, which, in time of heavy rain, collects near Hayes and Kurbs streets. Nearly 1000 acres of ground in that neighborhood is in such a position that, although it is higher than the river, the water cannot readily flow away when collected there, for the reason there is ground somewhat higher between the river and the river. In order to be effective, the drain will have to be not far from 1000 feet long.

The School Bonds.

School Superintendent Search, it is expected, will present to the school board, at the meeting to be held tomorrow night, a recommendation regarding the bond proposition for increased school buildings and facilities. This it will be remembered is in accordance with the understanding agreed upon at the joint committee meeting attended by Councilman Richard Garvey and Charles F. Hupp. The board will have an opportunity to prepare a report to the Council, for presentation some time next week, in reference to the matter, using Superintendent Search's recommendation as a basis.

the matter, using Superintendent Search's recommendation as a basis.

She Wants Damages.

Mary H. Banning has given notice to the City Council that she claims \$20,000 damages, if the grade of Hill street, between Rock street and Bellevue avenue, is changed, as proposed in the ordinance of intention. It will be remembered that proceedings for a change of the grade between the north line of the High-school grounds and Bellevue avenue were several months ago started, and afterward abandoned. Later the present proceedings, taking in Hill street further south to Rock street, were instituted.

City Hall Notes.

Fred J. Teale filed yesterday his official bond as City Auditor-elect. The sureties are: Walter H. Webb, \$5000, and John W. A. O'H, \$5000.

John Molnerney and others in a petition to the City Council, ask that proceedings for widening Seventh street, between Main and Wall streets, be abandoned, so the work may be done by private contract.

AT THE COURTHOUSE.

The Courts. A YOUTHFUL FORGER CONVICTED IN SHORT ORDER.

Robert Brockwell, a bright-looking youth, appeared before Judge Smith and a jury, in Department One yesterday, to answer to the charge of forgery, and was convicted in short order.

It was shown that the defendant, on October 13 last, uttered and passed a check on the California Bank for \$22 upon Brown Bros., the druggists. The check was drawn in favor of Jack Brockwell, and purported to have been signed by Dr. A. J. Stevens. It was also shown that the defendant and a youth named Guy Roberts, who is now in the reform school, started out on a career of crime together, each taking forged checks to be cashed, and then dividing the proceeds.

The defendant, to controvert this evidence, claimed that, although he received the check from Roberts, he did not know that it had been forged.

The jury evidently disbelieved his statement, for, after a deliberation of twenty minutes only, a verdict of conviction was returned.

Brockwell was ordered to reappear for sentence on Wednesday next.

TO FORECLOSE A MORTGAGE.

Judge Van Dyke was occupied in Department Four yesterday in hearing the case of L. R. Vincent, an administrator of the estate of G. F. Vincent, deceased, vs. Mrs. Nancy E. Gaddy, as executrix of the will, etc., of Martin R. Gaddy, deceased, and others, an action to foreclose a mortgage for \$1500 upon two lots at Santa Monica.

The defendants deny that the amount claimed is still due upon the note, to secure which the mortgage in controversy was given, but assert the fact to be that there only remains a balance of \$300 due. They further allege that Vincent, and not the estate of which he is the administrator, owns the note and mortgage, and that he prosecuted this action as such administrator, for the purpose of preventing the application of \$1500 which he owes the Gaddy estate, to the payment of said note. This sum is alleged to be due for the rent of the livery stable upon the mortgaged premises, which has been occupied by Vincent since January, 1892, at a rental of \$50 per month.

It is, therefore, sought by Mrs. Colma Thomas, a daughter of the late Martin E. R. Gaddy, and one of the heirs to his estate, to have this sum applied to the payment of the note and mortgage, which Vincent is anxious to foreclose.

At the close of the evidence for the plaintiff, the defendants moved for a judgment of non-suit, but the motion was denied, and one witness has been examined for the defense, the matter went over until Monday next.

ANOTHER DISAGREEMENT.

There being no possibility of an agreement being reached by the jury in the Patterson case, when Judge Smith called that body into Department One, yesterday morning, the jurors were discharged. Patterson was released upon bonds in the sum of \$5000, to insure his appearance for trial when the case shall have been reset.

Court Notes.

In Department One yesterday, John Anderson appeared before Judge Smith for arraignment upon the charge of burglary preferred against him by John Fulton of No. 723 Alpine street, and entered his plea of not guilty. The case, upon which his case was placed on the trial calendar to be set.

John Read appeared before Judge Smith for arraignment upon the charge of burglary preferred against him yesterday morning, and entered his plea of guilty thereto, whereupon he was sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison at Folsom for the term of one year.

In Department One yesterday morning Lucien T. Healey and William Settles appeared before Judge Smith for arraignment upon the charge of murder, they being jointly accused of having killed John Hawkins at Wilmington, on April 19, last. Healey entered his plea of not guilty, but Settles' attorney being desirous of interposing a demurrer to the information, the matter was deferred until Wednesday next.

Judge York yesterday rendered his decision in the case of Dr. Eugene le Baron vs. C. S. Graves et al., an appeal from the Assize Court, ordering judgment for the plaintiff against Graves in the sum of \$20.

A temporary writ of injunction was issued by Judge York yesterday in the case of H. B. Fuller vs. G. A. Webb, restraining defendant from interfering with or disposing of the partnership property pending the outcome of the suit existing between the parties, upon the filing of a bond in the sum of \$2000 by the plaintiff.

The case of Eli Fay against the City of Los Angeles et al., an action to quiet title to a piece of land, came up for hearing before Judge Van Dyke yesterday morning, and the defendant having filed a disclaimer to the property, a decree was ordered for the plaintiff as prayed.

The trial of the case of J. M. Riley vs. J. H. Bralley et al., an injunction suit, involving about \$45,000, was resumed before Judge York yesterday, but was not concluded, and will be taken up again on January 3 next.

The taking of the testimony for the defense in the Scofield damage case again occupied Judge Shaw's attention yesterday in Department Five. Eleven witnesses were examined during the day's session, and the case thereupon went over until Wednesday next.

In the Township Court yesterday Frank Martin and Harry Williams were examined by Justice Bartholomew upon the charge of grand larceny, they being accused of having stolen a gray horse, from E. C. Pitzell of No. 1204 West State street, on December 1 last. At the close of the evidence both were held to answer under bonds in the sum of \$1000.

New Suits.

Among the documents filed with the County Clerk yesterday were the preliminary papers in the following new cases: William Bowring et al. vs. Frank P. Adams et al.; action to quiet title to certain water rights in the Rancho San Jose. J. A. Graves vs. H. W. O'Melveny et al.; action to determine the rights of the parties in lot 5, block 11, Ord's survey, and for a partition thereof.

H. B. Fuller vs. George A. Webb; action to dissolve a partnership, for the appointment of a receiver, and the sale of the partnership property.

Richard Garvey vs. W. H. Griffith; appeal from the Township Justice's Court. C. C. Steele vs. John Scott et al.; action to recover \$725 alleged to be due on a note.

Dodd & O'Gara vs. E. Bertin et al.; four actions to foreclose assessments for street work on Central avenue.

Abigail E. Upham vs. Charles F. Hupp et al.; action to foreclose a mortgage on 160 acres of land in sec. 24, T. 6 N., R. 12 W., for \$500.

See Our Show Windows for Holiday Goods.



The Broadway Dry Goods House.

POTOMAC BLOCK, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

Useful Holiday Gifts.

\$13.50 Rich, Black Silk Dress Patterns.

\$3.50 Novelty Wool Dresses with Fancy Trimmings.

50c Pair Children's Fancy Colored Kid Cloves.

\$1.00 Carriage Parasols, plain and fancy.

75c Hand-painted Gauze Fans, worth \$8.50.

Ladies' Plain Cloth Capes with Velvet Collar, \$10.00.

Black Hand-run Spanish Lace Scarfs, \$2.50.

Chenille Table Covers, new designs, 6-4 size, \$1.50.

Lace Bed Sets, beautiful effects, \$2.00.

Fancy Linen Damask Tea-set Cloth and Napkins, \$4.00.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Plain White and Fancy Embroidered Handkerchiefs.

Worth - 20c. 35c. 50c.
Now - 10c. 20c. 25c.

Goods Delivered Free in Pasadena. Phone 893.

G. Verdier & Co., 223 SOUTH BROADWAY.

H. GERMAIN,

The Original Cut-rate

DRUGGIST,

123 South Spring St., Los Angeles.

My Stock of Holiday Goods, though always large and fine, is extra this year, and at prices that astonish every one.

Toilet Cases, Traveling Cases, Manicure Sets, Hair Brushes, Combs, Chamois for Use and Art, Chamois for Art.

All are included in the Cut.

Bishop's Finest Candies and Confections.

In preparing for the Holidays I have not forgotten my prescription department. I still continue to dispense the very purest and best drugs and medicines. This department is under the supervision of a man of long and varied experience, whom time and study have combined to make perfect in the art of compounding. Care, accuracy and attention to detail guaranteed. You get just the drug your doctor writes for, and nothing else, and I save you 50 per cent.

A full line of Squibs Merck, Mallinckrodt, Powers & Weightman, Park Davis & Co., Wyeth, and all other standard manufactures of Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals constantly in stock.

I have been here for years; you know me. I am here with you to stay. I want your trade, and am willing to do my part toward pleasing you.

H. GERMAIN,

The Original Cut-rate Druggist.

Engines, Boilers & Pumps

FOR EVERY SERVICE.
12 and 15 H.P. Oil Well Engines and Boilers,
Strongest, best constructed and most economical ever brought to this Coast. A carload just received.

Belting, Pulleys and Packing.

If you would be Up to Date and get good value for your money, call on

The Machinery Supply Company,

5106 N. Broadway, Los Angeles.

THE PARISIAN BAZAAR,

419 SOUTH SPRING ST.

Cheapest and Best In the City.

E. P. MONDON, 419 S. Spring st.

TOYS

Carriage Bolts at Reduced Prices.

THOMAS BROS.

230 SOUTH SPRING ST.

Specialties—Builders' Hardware, Tools and Cutlery. Open evenings.

THOMAS BROS.

THOMAS BROS.

THOMAS BROS.

THOMAS BROS.

THOMAS BROS.

THOMAS BROS.

THOMAS BROS.

THOMAS BROS.

THOMAS BROS.

THOMAS BROS.

J. T. Sheward,

113-115 N. Spring St.

MONDAY night the doors will close upon the largest holiday trade ever known in the city. The stocks are yet complete. We are showing the largest assortment of side combs and hair ornaments in the West. The demand for these beautiful ornaments has been overwhelming; the prices range from 10c to \$1.

Parasols are another fine article at an inexpensive price. They come in natural woods, metal, pearl, gold and silver handles. A great many are inlaid and overlaid with real coin silver and solid gold; some of the choicest are in Dresden handles; a few choice things in navy blues.

Carriage Shades from \$1 to \$5 each; they are needed nearly every day in the year. Our finest goods come with the extension handles.

Pocketbooks, Card Cases, Combination Cases, Gents' Pocket Letter Books, from \$1 up; we are showing some fine goods in real seal. Ladies' Leather Writing Desks and Portfolios.

Fans in all qualities; Kid Gloves; Silk and Wool Mitts for ladies, misses and children.

Silk and Wool Baby Bonnets; what is nicer for the baby? Nice Cloaks, embroidered Baby Blankets; embroidered and hemstitched Flannel Skirts.

A large assortment of new styles in black Silk and Satin Skirts; the prices range from \$1 and upward.

All our fine 75c quality of Henriettas now 50c a yard; pink, cream, light and dark blue; three shades of reds, browns, tans, greens and all the new fancy shades; the goods reduced to 50c a yard as a special holiday price. We are showing grand values in the Dress Goods department; special values in black Dress Goods for 75c and \$1 a yard.

Glove Boxes free in the largest Handkerchief department in the city.

Fine Canes free with a \$5 purchase; Watches free with a \$10 purchase; Pictures free with a \$15 purchase.

Why not buy a Cloak? The prices are in your favor; we are giving big reductions on all Cloaks and Furs, as well as Shawls; chinchilla Cloaks, Prince Albert Cloaks, Golf Capes, with the wide skirts. Remember you are dealing with a reliable cloak house; our goods are all marked in plain figures, and from this the reduction is made. Special cut price on Fur Capes; extraordinary values are offered in Children's Cloaks and Ladies' Capes; we show more than our usual assortment in this class of goods, and the prices on Children's Cloaks are extremely low.

Wool Fascinators in all colors. Table and Stand Covers. Piano and Table Covers. Silk Scarfs; all at big reductions to close.

We are making special reductions on all Baskets to close. Windsor Ties, 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c; they are all choice new goods.

Perfumery; a regular 50c quality for 25c; one of the finest extracts in the market.

Monday is the only day in which to close out all the odds and ends in the holiday line; bear this in mind—we will carry over no holiday goods if the price will sell them Monday. Here is a hint sufficient to bring a crowd; try and come in early. We guarantee prompt delivery of all goods that are bought Monday.

CRYSTAL PALACE,

138, 140, 142 S. Main.

Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps.

Our store is ablaze with the grandest display of goods suitable for

Inspect the exceptional bargains on our

15c, 25c
35c, 50c
75c, \$1.00
Counters.

An immense line of Dinner and Tea Sets.

1847 Roger Bros' Silver Plated Ware manufactured by the Meriden Brit. Co., sold at a special discount.

Meyberg Bros.

It's Pure! That's Sure!

Sold by all first-class dealers & druggists.

VINA BRANDY.

The Most Sensible Christmas Gift.

One of Our Lots. It Will Double in Value Before Next Christmas.

The Central-avenue Section.

(From "The Times" of December 8.)

One of the results of the oil development has been to increase the demand for property in the southern part of the city, outside of what is now generally known as the oil belt. This is particularly true of the section along Central avenue, between Seventh street and the city limits.

Over a year ago, before there was any particular movement in this direction, attention was called in these columns to the inducements which were held out for investors and home-seekers, but it is only during the past few months that buyers appear to have begun to realize the possibilities of this section. The improvements that have been made during the past year are mainly due to the enterprise of a local real estate firm, which first handled the Philbin tract on Central avenue, and has since laid out the Adams-street tracts. Until these tracts were placed on the market and liberally advertised in the columns of "The Times," this section was to many of the citizens of Los Angeles a terra incognita, and there was a general impression that it was a low, undesirable part of town, something like the bottom lands along the Los Angeles River. To show how false this idea is, it is only necessary to repeat a fact which The Times has mentioned on several occasions, namely, that Central avenue is nearly forty feet higher than Figueroa street at the same distance south of the city.

Among the new residents in this section who will put up important improvements is Dr. Hayes of Dayton, Ohio, brother of ex-President Hayes. Several years ago, during the boom, Dr. Hayes bought two lots on Sixteenth street, near Central avenue. Since then Dr. Hayes has been back East and returned to Los Angeles a few days ago. After looking over all the west end section and the southwest he was so pleased with the Central-avenue section that he decided to commence at once the erection of a residence on his lots.

Among citizens who will build good residences in the Adams-street tract are: Drs. Franklin and Talcott and D. H. Byrks of Angeleno Heights. Within a few days the improved narrow-gauge service of the electric cars on Central avenue will be in operation from Spring street to Adams street, giving a twelve-minute service. The new line is already running as far as Twenty-fifth street.

GRIDER & DOW'S

Adams-street Tract.

300 50-FOOT LOTS.

No mud. Graded street. Cement walk and curbs. Building restrictions. 174 lots sold since June 1st. Price till January 1st \$250, \$300, \$400 to \$600. Take Central avenue cars at Second and Spring to Adams street. Only 15 minutes' ride. Free carriage from our office.

GRIDER & DOW'S Adams-st. Tract.

Lots 50 to 60 feet. \$25,000 in street improvements alone. Four 80-foot streets, one 100-foot street, all graded and graveled, cement walks and curbs; streets sprinkled, water mains laid and shade trees planted. Beautiful Adams street, 82 feet wide, and Twenty-eighth street, 100 feet wide, lined with palm trees. Central avenue, four miles long and 80 feet wide, with a double-tracked electric road, runs through the center of this tract; only fifteen minutes' ride from Second and Spring streets. The Maple-avenue electric road is within two blocks. 174 lots sold since June 1st. Rich sandy loam; no mud. Examine this tract. See the large number of beautiful homes built in the last four months. A personal examination will satisfy any buyer as to its merits. Lots are \$250, \$300, \$350, \$400 and up; on easy terms, till January 1, when prices will be advanced. Take the Central avenue cars, corner Second and Spring streets, to Adams street. Agents at our branch office, on the corner of Central avenue and 29th street, will show the property. For views of the tract, maps and all information, write or call on us. Free carriages at all times.

Grider & Dow, 109½ S. Broadway, Los Angeles. Tel. 1299.



CHRISTMAS on the ROAD

BY ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

(From a Special Contributor.)

The merry, merry Christmas time! With-out, guards! If any man shall spell it Xmas, let him never have another X to his penniless name, so long as this good land of ours can issue bonds; see thou to it at thy peril. Tremble and obey. What ho, slave! Idaho, master. Ay, marry come up; put it in the icebox and bring up another dozen old Wassail on the shelf. Fill high the bowl! Which bowl, excellency? Bread bowl, varlet. Whence gottest thou that goose look? Broach another cask of ripe old Malmsey milk, skimmer; this is a prohibition town. If there be too without, bear in mind this is the day of good will, and bid them in. In what, good lord? Culverin, of course, thou simple one; double shot; good wot, there will be enough of the company half hearted to march to the hush forth the ammunition. Sing, hey, nonny, nonny! Let some sort troubadour awake the mellow lute. What lute, Master Convent? O galoot, to be sure. There will you find him, asleep by the fire, while the loveliest girl in all the electorate stands unconsciously by premeditated accident under a bunch of mistletoe as big as a load of hay.

Strike me high the sounding lyre! Yonder he stands with the corner of his notebook, sticking out of his pocket. "Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee 'Jest'—Jest who, good ringmaster? Dignest, as thou knowest; certes, we will have much need of him ere the feast is two days old. Let us be red with mirth! Let every chamber blaze with lights and bray with minstrelsy! Is it not the festive season of the fleeting year? Are we not framed to merriment? Clap to the drums; all the titles of good fellowship to everybody! A health to Sarah Grand! Down with the men! Search every shrinking face to spy a beard. Look close, lest you find it not; they shaver electrically in these brisk and giddy-paced times. When you have found one, let the wretched creature who wears it get him to the monkery—Fear be his speed! Ordered in council; that henceforth and forever, on and forward from this date and day, nobody shall sing bass except three womenkind. Approach, thou crouching, cowering, male and masculine-appearing varlet biped; say, art thou not a man? He denies it! Say then "Shibboleth." Ha, he speaks in soft, falsetto high-keyed accents—in council! Pated Woman, hal! Nay, harm him not; by Venus's graves of steel, he will come handy next spring when we take down the stores. No malice on this day of general joy. Pour him out a glass of foaming, beaded milk; let it give him the cold shake. Let him keep score while we play football. Where is our usual manager of mirth? Is there no play to ease the torturing hour? Ay, marry, good Synonymarch, there is, a good and merry one, a quaint and rare conceit, by'r lady. Odds lugs, a very mirthsome game, called "tag." Choose your partners for "Pussy wants a corner," and when the heart shall tire of such loud and boisterous-like merriment, we will play "Copenhagen," dear to promiscuous and public huggery where the 'deadly' and soul-de-

stroying dawning is forbidden. On with the dance! Set back the chairs and give the women from St. Chilouts with no heels on her shoes a chance to wait. Yield we our souls to boundless mirth, and set our hearts to cheerful wit that knows no gall. Hence, loathed melancholy; come in again, sometime tomorrow morning; bring some Appollinaris etcetera with you. What springs eternal in the human breast? Hope doth, most gracious lady. What hope, thou graceless villain? Rxstetel's soap. Most Graciousness; the advertising department will not that we spell it any other way save on an order from the counting-room. All hands round! Establish them in a perverted attitude upon the adjacent alley—the girl from Boston has made a ten-strike, lacking only nine!

Thus, and with much more, just like it, only worse, a company of wanderers who could not get home—or anywhere else—on Christmas day, and when we were pumped up with mirth, we sought the usual sleeping-car methods of passing the time on holidays—Sundays, week days and common days—they are all alike on the train. "Do you play whist?" asked Nina Clock, the game being suggested to her mind, which she carried upon her person, by a heavy interval of drowsy silence which had put the conversation to sleep for about ten minutes.

"I do not," replied Thomas the Doubter, very decidedly. "I have often been told that it was a game which was more than amusement; that it was a science; that it absorbed every mental and intellectual faculty, including the large portion of the brain; that it demanded immense concentration, faultless memory, the highest analytic powers and a genius for concentration. I used to believe all that. But since I began to observe that every time I made a railway journey, from two to three what parties were organized on the train, that men even played whist in the smoking car, with everybody in their vicinity wrangling over politics, two men looking over their shoulders picking out 'good poker hands' from their cards, and three men playing cards, I have reviewed my decision. I now think that whist is merely a game of cards, which might, with great profit to itself, go to a poker kindergarten a few months and learn the rudiments of combination and concentration, besides obtaining a faint idea of analytical processes and their practical application."

"What, then," she asked, "do you do for amusement? Do you play chess?"

"No," he replied, "when I desire to cloud my mind, loose my power of speech, and debase all my faculties into a condition of abnormal stupor and vague uncertainty, I resort to the New Theology and endeavor to understand what the Higher Criticism thinks it means by what it says it teaches. That is enough to drive me, any time. And when I thus chloroform myself, I do not, as does the whist and chess player, conceal hard work under the transparent alias of amusement."

"Well," remarked Nestor, the well-known egg dealer, and patron saint of the lecture bureau, "if you think it is only the great minds that are given to glittering generalities, to saying profound things in a fatuous way which no human being can understand save the author—and he can't remember tomorrow just how he said it or understood it yesterday—you just buy a cook-book and read explicit directions, given by a world-renowned chef, how to boil an egg, and when you lay the book down, if you won't be willing to go on the stand and swear that there never was such a thing as an egg, and that hot water is only the shadowy phantom of a disordered brain, I will ask you to dinner."

"That proves nothing," said the doubter, gloomily, "a man would swear to anything to escape such a fate as that."

The Enemy of Lectures glared fiercely at him. "I will see him on the platform, one of these days, or at night, rather," he whispered to himself, "and if once I catch him on the hip, or between the eyes, or in the ear or right under the nose, I will feed fat the ancient grudge I bear him, and I will have something more ancient than the grudge to feed it with."

"I have read several cook-books," the Agnostic said, "it was reading that line of literature in which my wife places the profoundest faith, that first made me skeptical. Gradually my mind darkened; I began to accept less and less of what I read; I ceased to believe in a first great

ural intelligence and ripe culture, a Bryn Mawr graduate, a Ph.D. and a fellow, although not a jolly good fellow. I said: 'Were those directions sufficient? explicit?' She said the woman could make them to perfection the first time she tried. I fell down dead on the floor."

"And so she could make them," said Nina Clock, promptly, "if she had had any place in her skull for brains."

"Well," the Agnostic continued, "I couldn't, and learning on subsequent investigation that this woman had succeeded to perfection the first time, I threw away my books and my belief. I didn't

care to know anything more. I at once accepted two lunas and would have accepted more if they had been offered. I acknowledged that it was reasonable to suppose that there were more Jews than bolts admitted that David wrote the Acts of the Apostles, and Paul and Judas called the Psalms and the Songs of Solomon; discarded Jonah, but kept the fish, and, finally, boosted myself away up to the top shelf of advanced thought and riper scholarship by evolving the theory that the Israelites tunneled out after them to keep the Egyptians from following them, and afterward cut it up into artesian wells, when they got into the wilderness. In short, I learned to accept everything and believe nothing."

"Oh, well," the Jester interjected, "the cook-book is not half bad reading. Whenever I get to thinking that the human intellect is capable of grasping anything at sight, that the mind of man is a clear crystalline veil, the favorite abiding place of truth, I turn to a department in literature compared with which the century-wide gasps, illimitable assumptions and paradoxical positions of the cook-book are plain as Butler's Analogy to a Hotentot. Hellos, my boy, hand me yonder little book—'The Home Garden, What to Plant and How to Care for It.'"

"Why do you call him Hellos?" inquired Little Maggie, the school teacher.

"Because he is the son," replied the Jester, shaking his bells to indicate the joke, as his custom was. But what I want to say is this: that for creating hopeless bewilderment, for general confusion of thought, for misleading statements, for assumption that the reader knows more about the subject than the writer, the man who writes about fruits and garden truck bears away the angel food without a struggle. Now, here is a man who evidently knows what he is talking about. He writes on 'The Culture of the Apple.' He answers a question from an ignorant correspondent of the subject of grafting. He tells me that in grafting I may use either cleft grafting, the side graft, or the whip graft; and that I must be very careful which one I use or I will spoil everything. Then he devotes three pages to telling what a big orchard he has, and how much more successful are his methods of grafting than those employed by his neighbors, and what splendid fruit he has every year, and that he makes his own grafting wax, which is ten times better than any you can buy at the store; and with a final burst and climax of brag about his farm and himself,

the article on grafting closes. And much do I know about the subject.

"Here is a neat little pamphlet I bought for the sake of its title: 'The Poor Man's Village Lot; How to Improve and Beautify It.' The thing, you see, is illustrated, for the better guidance of the poor man, with these pictures: 'Some Newport Gardens.' A Corner in the Vanderbilt Conservatory.' A Vista at Windsor Castle.' 'The Carr's Tropical Garden at St. Petersburg.' Inspiring, isn't it? And the cheapest chapter tells me how I can make my little village lot a dream of beauty by erecting a greenhouse, conservatory, rosehouse and grapeery, all under one roof to save expense, at an outlay of not more than \$3500, with the addition of shrubbery on the lawn, not to cost more than \$500. The cheapest fertilizer he mentions is \$22 a ton. I paid 75 cents for this book. And I think if I could get hold of the author some dark night I'd have some bones to put under my grapevines. He says ground bone is good for them, and I reckon his bones are about as good as any."

"I know just how it is," said Ida Guest, tit. "And they are all men who write these books. No wonder they muddle you. I once wrote to an established authority on 'Lilies' man who for years has fiercely assailed the views of every other writer who dares invade his chosen field with a thereby or suggestion—I asked him how to take care of my lilies from the time I yielded to the fascination of the lithograph and the eloquence of the agent, and bought the bulbs. And this is what he wrote in his magazine; it appeared in the number which came out four months after the last of the bulbs turned into pulp and died."

"For twenty-three years I have made a specialty of the cultivation of lilies. Our correspondent must be aware that so well known are my views and my methods that very few people need be told about them. Our correspondent, if he wishes to have good lilies, must select the bulbs very carefully. When he has bought what he wants, they must put them in the ground with great care, making the proper combination of the right soils, and using only the correct fertilizers in proper quantities. Great care must be exercised in planting

are to be potted should be placed in pots, but those which are to be allowed to remain out all winter had better be left in the ground. Lilies do not require too much sun, nor too much shade. About the right amount of each, I should say, would be the best treatment, although, of course, in this latitude and climate there may be reason for varying this treatment from time to time, as conditions may suggest. Our little book, 'The Lily, its Home, its Habits and its Treatment,' \$2.50, postage paid, will be found to contain full instruction for the culture of this beautiful and ever-popular flower. Send 10 cents for pamphlet on 'How to Protect Apples from the Insect.' At money sent at sender's risk. Send 4-cent stamp for illustrated catalogue of 'Obsolete Plants and Shrubs.' No trouble to send goods. All charges prepaid by purchaser to avoid loss."

"I've had the same trouble," sighed Martha the Careful, who has a family of five children, lives in a rented house, does her own work, and whose husband is a book-keeper at \$800 a year for a firm worth \$9,000,000. "I took a household magazine for three years, and it had a series of papers on 'Trained Nurses,' 'Second Girls and English Housekeepers'; the second year it devoted nine numbers to discussing 'Housekeeping With Three Maid Servants and a Man,' and thus far, this year, it has had six articles on 'Summer Outings at Bar Harbor,' and two leading editorials scolding the mistress of the house for treating the housekeeper as an under-servant, exacting too many miscellaneous duties from the household and cook, and not considering the governess as a member of the family."

And Martha sighed wearily. She was not on a pleasure trip, but was on her way to a "female seminary" to bring home her eldest daughter, who had brought a severe illness upon herself by undue indulgence in prunes. "Well," spoke Father Off, "that's why I read the juvenile magazines. My grandson has grown too old to care anything



"Search every shrinking face to spy a beard."



"By premeditated accident under a bunch of mistletoe."



"That's why I read the juvenile magazine," said Father Off.

Christmas...

Bicycles for Boys, Girls and Young Women. High Grade Pneumatic Combination, 24 inch and 26 inch. PRICES \$40, \$50 and \$65.

Two carloads Brakes, Victorias, Spiders, Traps and twelve different styles of

PONY VEHICLES,

Are due to arrive here Monday, December 24.

Hawley, King & Co.,

210-212 N. MAIN ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

are to be potted should be placed in pots, but those which are to be allowed to remain out all winter had better be left in the ground. Lilies do not require too much sun, nor too much shade. About the right amount of each, I should say, would be the best treatment, although, of course, in this latitude and climate there may be reason for varying this treatment from time to time, as conditions may suggest. Our little book, 'The Lily, its Home, its Habits and its Treatment,' \$2.50, postage paid, will be found to contain full instruction for the culture of this beautiful and ever-popular flower. Send 10 cents for pamphlet on 'How to Protect Apples from the Insect.' At money sent at sender's risk. Send 4-cent stamp for illustrated catalogue of 'Obsolete Plants and Shrubs.' No trouble to send goods. All charges prepaid by purchaser to avoid loss."

"I've had the same trouble," sighed Martha the Careful, who has a family of five children, lives in a rented house, does her own work, and whose husband is a book-keeper at \$800 a year for a firm worth \$9,000,000. "I took a household magazine for three years, and it had a series of papers on 'Trained Nurses,' 'Second Girls and English Housekeepers'; the second year it devoted nine numbers to discussing 'Housekeeping With Three Maid Servants and a Man,' and thus far, this year, it has had six articles on 'Summer Outings at Bar Harbor,' and two leading editorials scolding the mistress of the house for treating the housekeeper as an under-servant, exacting too many miscellaneous duties from the household and cook, and not considering the governess as a member of the family."

And Martha sighed wearily. She was not on a pleasure trip, but was on her way to a "female seminary" to bring home her eldest daughter, who had brought a severe illness upon herself by undue indulgence in prunes. "Well," spoke Father Off, "that's why I read the juvenile magazines. My grandson has grown too old to care anything

for them; he says they are 'puerile,' but I keep up the subscription for my own benefit."

Here the symposium was interrupted by a violent row between young Knott Tinnitt and the porter, whom he accused of neglecting to call his station now thirty miles gone by.

"Did you call it at do do?" three times, boss," insisted the porter. "Called loud as I could hollah—Ly-onas! Ly-onas! Change for Fox Bridge, Horseheads and Buffalo!" Sure, enough I did."

"So did he," said Nina Clock, confirming the defendant, "everybody in the car heard him except you. You were snoring like the seven sleepers."

"All men," interrupted Ida Guest, and Nina continued, "What was the matter? Had you been chloroformed?"

"I guess so," she replied, sheepishly. "I had been reading an article on 'Some English Cathedrals,' illustrated in spots and slices."

A hollow groan went round the car twice, and a collection was taken up for the sufferer.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

Glennwood Cookstoves.

Have you seen them? There are no stoves on the market that approach them. If you want a cookstove that will give you perfect satisfaction in every respect, get a "Glennwood." You will see at a glance a dozen points of superiority if you look at them. They are sold by the W. C. Furry Co., Nos. 133 to 135 North Spring street. Call and see them.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES.

In Southwest Los Angeles. "The Mason" tract, bounded by Figueroa, Grand avenue and Jefferson streets; choice building lots in this tract for sale at reasonable prices by James C. Kays, sole agent, No. 400 South Broadway.

TRY our Columbian lump coal, \$8 per ton, delivered to any part of the city. Hanning Company, No. 130 West Second street.

SHARP & SAMSON, funeral directors, No. 638 South Spring street. Tel. No. 1253.

MAIL TO THE CHIEF.

The Head of the Salvation Army Arrives.

A Warm Welcome Extended to the Commander by the Local Corps.

Gen. Booth's Opening Address at Simpson Tabernacle—Introductory Remarks by Hon. James McLachlan.

William Booth, general in command of the Salvation Army, reached the city yesterday from Fresno. He was accompanied by Col. Lawley, A.D.C.; Staff Captain Malan, private secretary; Staff Taylor, representative of the London War Cry; Maj. Halpin and Brig. Keppel, commanding the Pacific Coast division.

The party were met outside the city by Staff Captain McIntyre, and upon the train reaching the Arcade Depot no time was lost in taking the general to the apartments prepared for his reception at the Whipple House on South Hill street.

Shortly afterwards a Times representative was received by the General while he labored with a voluminous mail just received from England. Sparing a few moments to talk regarding his plans, he sketched out the work into which he has thrown all his energy, and in which all his hopes and all his interests are bound. Upon rising and engaging in conversation his face becomes illumined, and then only does it seem as if the true man reveals himself. Tall, despite the shoulders bowed with years and labor, with long hair inclining strongly to white, and whiskers of the same silvery tint, his appearance is one of dignity and command, albeit the dark, keen eyes soften while engaged in conversation. Gen. Booth would attract attention in any company without the regular Salvation Army uniform he wears. It simply accentuates the strong personality of the man. As he proceeded to speak of his work he made passing allusions to the general kindness extended to him throughout America. Having visited about fifty different cities on the continent, and addressed 206 meetings, he had every opportunity to form an opinion as to what interest the American people are taking in the uplifting of the degraded and fallen. It is his opinion that the interest in this direction is deepening, but his own ideal is not yet reached, at length inasmuch as later in the evening he intended speaking on the subject at length.

"We are operating now," he remarked, "in forty different countries, and there are on the roll 11,000 officers, with hundreds of thousands of privates in the army. At our religious meetings many converts have been made, and in setting forth my scheme for ameliorating the condition of the degraded classes, I know that the leading commercial men realize that our principles are true ones upon which to act. Before I left San Francisco, Adolphus, Mayor-elect of the city, told me he was quite satisfied that the work of the kind must be carried on along the lines that we have laid down if success is to be obtained."

"At what cost do you reform work carried on at the colony established outside London?"

"The cost of a man rescued from penury and degradation is just about a penny a day above what he can earn, and that will soon be turned into an actual profit, for, remember, the farm colony is only an experiment. Oh," he added, with emphasis, as he paced up and down the room, "I'm sick and tired of talking to the public about the necessity of something being done. It's no apparent to me that I expect every one to see it, too."

"Is the army in receipt of any governmental or municipal help?"

"The next interrogatory, to which the general replied at some length.

In England the party at present in power is in the habit of efforts being put forth by the army, but only in some of the colonies has any practical help in the shape of subsidies been granted. Some of the poor law boards have handed over to us applicants for relief, and allowed us \$1.25 a week for their support. The casual wards in England are crowded, and the relief is extended in a very unsystematic manner, so we have offered in London to take the casual ward of the hands of the municipality, if it will give us the salaries of a mere tramping per head, and the latter we are not contenting for. We have had one shelter open, and very soon will have three or four more, and there is no poorer need stay outdoors at night for want of a bed, or go hungry if he is willing to work."

"Out on the farm there are about three hundred men steadily employed and 1000 at the various industrial works in the city of London. The men soon learn that sober, faithful laborers can make more than a living, and they also learn the pleasure of right living. These pass out into the world, redeemed from their life of vice, and ready to give place to others of society's drift-wood."

"As these men recover their lost footing in the world, others slide down into the slough from whence the army took them."

"No and yes," was the equivocal reply. "It is true, the saloons and the agencies of evil continue to deprave men and women, and help them to sink into the ranks of the social outcasts, but the work being done in the army is of such a nature that every convert becomes a moral storm, and so, day by day, a little bit of the devil's territory is being annexed."

The time for the evening parade preliminary to the meeting in the Simpson Tabernacle, having arrived, the interview was brought to an abrupt termination.

Local Salvationists on Fete.

A HEARTY WELCOME TO THE CHIEF.

From the suburban districts and outlying towns Salvationists and ladies poured into the city yesterday to participate in the evening parade and bid hearty welcome to their general. Nor was it only the local corps who were represented, for several members were in line that had come all the way from Phoenix, Ariz., a veritable stronghold of the army, and where the corps stationed there is doing a grand work.

At a quarter before 7 the various detachments were in line at the junction of Broadway and Third street and, headed by the band the lengthy procession commenced the march to the Tabernacle.

First came a mounted escort of police, then Sergeant-Major Davidson, mounted, who acted as marshal. Immediately preceding

the army band was borne a handsome, alken banner, bearing a very fair likeness of Gen. Booth, and on either flank were borne the Salvation flag and the Stars and Stripes. Strung out behind for many blocks, in double column, open file, were the ladies and lassies of the local corps, and the delegations from Pasadena, Santa Monica, San Bernardino, San Diego, Redlands and other points in the southern counties. Altogether there were between six and seven hundred members of the army in line, most of whom were the orthodox uniform.

The following officers were in charge: Staff Captain W. McIntyre, in charge of this district, and Capt. M. Evans, Capt. W. Thompson, Lieut. Clara Clemo and Lieut. P. Augustus, also stationed at Los Angeles; Capt. J. W. Armstrong and Lieut. E. Clinton, Riverside; Capt. P. Cochran, Santa Barbara; Capt. W. Reed, Pasadena; Capt. J. Conline, Pomona; Capt. R. Stedman, San Diego; Capt. May Dries and Lieut. King, San Bernardino; Capt. Dimond, El Monte; Lieut. Gertrude Hall, San Jose; Lieut. Lottie Wick, Ventura, and Capt. E. Matthews, unattached.

As the procession swept up Spring street it presented a curious and striking sight. Probably Los Angeles never witnessed a procession calculated to awaken in any way precisely similar sentiments in the hearts of the onlookers. It was noticeable that while the nightly meetings, held on the open street by the local corps, is not infrequently disturbed by the light and laughter of thoughtless passers-by, last night the spectators that lined the sidewalks were respectful, without exception. The procession received no added importance from the glare of flaming flambeaux, or banners fluttering in the breeze, or of party-colored uniforms, but the sight of nearly one hundred men and women, some colored, some white, some feeble with age and others in the prime of life, all animated by the one desire—to sacrifice themselves for the benefit of sinners—humanity had been so keenly calculated to quiet the scoffers and provoke admiration from the most thoughtful. True to custom, the army did not march in quietness, for along the line of march, "Man the Lifeboat" was sung with all the vim that earnestness could give. The officers heading each detachment at intervals shouted a stentorian invitation to the bystanders to come and hear their general speak.

It was nearly 7:30 o'clock when the Tabernacle was reached, and as the procession broke ranks, each Salvationist went where he or she thought fit, and secured a seat in the auditorium or in the spacious galleries. The visiting officers, etc., were, however, accommodated with seats on the platform.

At the Tabernacle.

THE GENERAL'S ADDRESS—INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

We shall win America.

Over to our King;

Hear his dying millions

Of salvation sing;

Hurrah! Hurrah!

The day of victory's night,

Fight on! Fight on!

We'll conquer or we'll die.

That struck the keynote to the meeting, and the audience made the reply, apparently, of the church-going element, responded to the enthusiasm of the soldiers until the jubilation rang with the hallo, ujahs, and shouts of approval and thankfulness.

Across the platform had been draped the national colors, while on the back wall hung the portraits of Gen. and Mrs. Booth. Save this no attempt had been made at decoration. At 8 o'clock Gen. Booth and staff entered the hall with the Hon. James McLachlan, Congressman-elect, and Dr. McLean, pastor of Simpson Tabernacle. Every soldier was at once on his feet, and truth to tell, not only of that vast audience, but of the few vacant seats in the gallery, very many joined in the enthusiasm, and vied with the soldiers in waving handkerchiefs and attempting to keep time with the rattle of the drum as it voiced the welcome of those present. It was several moments before the cheering subsided, Gen. Booth and the attending officers meantime standing and surveying the throng of upturned faces.

Order having been restored Col. Lawley gave out a hymn which, having been enthusiastically sung, was followed by prayer. Brig. Keppel then with a few brief words presented to the audience Hon. James McLachlan, as the chairman of the evening.

MR. McLACHLAN'S INTRODUCTION.

MR. McLachlan in presenting the guest of the evening to the audience spoke as follows:

"A little more than sixty-five years ago there was born in a humble home at Nottingham, England, a baby boy, who was destined to become one of the great benefactors of the world has ever known. Reared under the benign influence of a saintly mother of blameless life, at the tender age of 15 he consecrated his life to God, and the amelioration of suffering humanity that he saw all about him."

"With his heart aflame with the love of God and a passionate sympathy for his fellow-men, he began preaching according to the established forms and regulations of the existing churches of that day."

"But, consumed with a burning zeal for the great work of saving souls, to which he had consecrated his whole life, he was not satisfied with preaching the gospel to those who voluntarily came to the temples of worship, for he longed to carry the message of salvation to the poor, the down-trodden and degraded, who never entered the so-called house of God."

"It was then that he threw off the restraint imposed by established churches of the existing churches, and we find him in the streets of the great city of London, surrounded by the poorest victims of poverty and want, as he told them the old story of Christ and His love, a story they had never heard before. This was the beginning of perhaps the greatest evangelical work the world has ever known."

"This godly man soon gathered about him a loyal band of consecrated men and women, who he subsequently organized into the Salvation Army. No army was ever organized in holier spirit."

"His conquests were never to be for gold or silver, or landed possessions; his victories were never brought death or suffering to sorrow, but were vanquished by love was to bear the message of faith, hope and love to the unredeemed of the remotest parts of the earth, and his victories would invariably bring joy and salvation to the hearts of the vanquished."

"In spite of ridicule, hatred and persecution, and in the face of a hostile world, faithful followers of this little handful of thousands, and his loyal soldiers hundreds of thousands scattered over every English-speaking nation in the world testify today how they have been redeemed from wickedness and sin and led to live godly lives through the efforts of his army. As a result of the great work of this Salvation Army civilization has been brought to the masses of the poor, and fierce opposition of the past are disappearing and giving place to honor and respect, as the beneficent results of their work become better known."

"Ladies and gentlemen, though not a member of this army myself I deem it a great honor tonight to introduce to you the baby boy of whom I first heard the great evangelist, the organizer and general of the Salvation Army—Gen. William Booth."

THE GENERAL'S TALK.

As the general came forward the drum rolled and volley after volley of cheers bade him again welcome. Briefly returning thanks for the kind things said of him and that had been so warmly received by the audience, the speaker provoked a smile when he alluded to the line of duty that had been marked out for him. "You know," said he, "the soldiers take liberties with their general. They mark out what he shall do, send him here and there, and then proceed to criticize what I do and how I do it." Proceeding, he described how the social scheme was the outcome of the Salvation Army, and how the latter was the outcome of his consecration to the cause of the degraded and the suffering. Its purpose is helping the lost, putting one's arms around a man for time and for eternity. It means taking a poor wretched creature and making him the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. He described how, some years ago, after extensive experience in the east end of London, he was led to look deeper into the abyss of human suffering, and found there were even lower depths of misery than those endured by the pauper and the drunkard.

"I confess, with all my knowledge and experience," said the general, "I had no idea that there were multitudes of people living in such anguish; life one continual torture, through utter destitution. And this is that great city that likes to be known as Christian. But it is not confined to that city. In my travels through Europe, and out of Europe, in the cities of the New World, may be found the same misery, the same suffering, the same degradation. I could read statistics of poverty, crime and vice, which, if they didn't show the same proportions, they would show the same results. And what do you know about a slum? Let me try to describe one: A very narrow alley, bordered on either side by tall houses, once occupied by better people, who long since left; a place where God's sunlight never reaches, and where vermin breeds in the accumulated garbage and filth. Take no chance when making arrests. Expenses incurred in making arrest will be paid by me. Telegraph any information obtained to 1010 1/2 G Street, Chief of Police, Los Angeles, Cal., December 22, 1894."

About the only chance for the fellow to get through the watchful officers is to slip away from the coast by sea, and it is for this reason that officers are sent to the coast, and especially at San Pedro, have been warned to keep all falling boats and other craft about the harbor under close surveillance. Many experienced men are confident the murderer is still at large, and that he will not only because he has many countrymen there, but because it offers what appears to be his only chance to get away."

The man will be a hard one to catch now he is hidden, as he is fitted by experience to escape. The desperate scoundrel fled from Newark, N. J., before he came out here for slaying his wife's godfather while on duty. He then escaped by sea and went to South America, finally getting over here several months ago and securing employment as his brother-in-law, Dominico Capasso, for whom he was working when he committed the crime. He then came to Los Angeles. Capasso is yet in the city prison, and for obvious reasons no one is allowed to see him. His wife called yesterday, and with her Carrizzo's wife and their children came, but until the man has an examination no one not in authority can talk to him."

The preliminary examination is deferred pending the capture of Carrizzo, who is said to have fled against him for any offense, so he is held only on suspicion.

LAID TO REST.

The Funeral of the Late Judge E. C. Bosbyshell.

Love and respect drew a large attendance to the funeral of the late Judge E. C. Bosbyshell. The services were conducted by Rev. Warren F. Day and by Rev. H. P. Case. Both spoke in a most familiar way with the life and work of the deceased, at the request of the friends of the family. The funeral was from the family residence yesterday afternoon, and the burial at Rosefield. The pallbearers were representatives from his home, from the Southern California National Bank and from the First Congregational Church, of which he was a member. Beautiful floral gifts were sent from the home of the Newsboys' Home and many others.

Judge Bosbyshell was born in Philadelphia, in 1822. He went in early life to Calhoun county, Ill., where, in an overflow of rivers, he lost his entire property. A new start was made in Glaswood, Iowa, in mercantile life. Here from 1854 to the time of his removal to Los Angeles, in 1884, he was a member of the public on the School Board, as Mayor of the city, and as County Judge, were highly appreciated. Since coming to this city, the financial interests of the Southern California Bank, of which he was one of the principal founders and stockholders, have received his constant attention. His services as director of the Whipple House, although belonging to the minority party, in the matter of politics of the ward, he gave good satisfaction to a heavy frost, however, and no damage was done. The rainfall, according to the measurement taken at the Southern Pacific freight office was .63 of an inch, making a total for the season of 5.50 inches. Mr. Vall's measurement shows a fall of .95 of an inch. The clouds all cleared away during the evening and a heavy frost, which was being seen in some low places Thursday morning.

The City Council held a meeting yesterday, but no business of consequence was transacted. A petition was read from residents of the city in the vicinity of Victoria and State streets, asking that the Council rescind its action of a few weeks ago ordering the removal of the electric light tower at the junction of the above named streets. The matter was discussed and the petition placed on file.

The funeral services of Mrs. Benjamin Douglas, held yesterday afternoon at her late residence on West Victoria street, were well attended by a large number of friends. The interment was private. Services were conducted by Rev. A. H. Carrier.

Another new building is being erected for Mrs. Parmelee, by Humphrey & Elliott. It is an office building of Moorish architecture, and is being built near the Unity Church on Broadway. When finished it will be occupied by Drs. Hall and Chumley.

In the probate case of Pastora J. Griffin deceased, an order was made, fixing time for hearing the petition for sale of personal property.

fastened the rope around his neck as it had ever been in his life.

"What was his motive? Why, you see, he was a country editor and had written an obituary of an honored and respected citizen which closed with the words: 'He died full of years.' Somehow or other the thing came out in the paper reading: 'He died full of beer.' Now, what else could that editor do but go and commit suicide?"

STILL IN HIDING.

NO TRACE OF THE FUGITIVE ITALIAN MURDERER.

Believed to Have Been Secured by His Countrymen at San Pedro. The Search Continued by the Officers.

The police and Sheriff's men are still searching everywhere for the fugitive murderer, Carrizzo, and there is now no doubt he is in close hiding, as it is practically impossible for him to get out of the country owing to the officers all over the State, and particularly this section, having been im-

mediately notified of the affair. The following photograph and descriptive circular make it doubly improbable that he will escape:

ARREST FOR MURDER.

"Giovanni Carrizzo, Italian, 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, weight 145 or 150 pounds; somewhat stoop-shouldered, sordid complexion, very dark or black hair, brown mustache curled up at ends, very keen, dark brown eyes, close together; nose high at the bridge, but slightly flattened at the point, and with a small scar on the right side. Was dressed in a brown coat, with a brown knit jacket underneath the coat, and brown corded trousers with wide ribs. Murdered Roy Kenner, a colored blacksmith, in Los Angeles, on the 29th day of December, 1894, at 3 o'clock p.m., and immediately fled. Is a dangerous criminal, very handy with his knife. Takes no chance when making arrests. Expenses incurred in making arrest will be paid by me. Telegraph any information obtained to 1010 1/2 G Street, Chief of Police, Los Angeles, Cal., December 22, 1894."

About the only chance for the fellow to get through the watchful officers is to slip away from the coast by sea, and it is for this reason that officers are sent to the coast, and especially at San Pedro, have been warned to keep all falling boats and other craft about the harbor under close surveillance. Many experienced men are confident the murderer is still at large, and that he will not only because he has many countrymen there, but because it offers what appears to be his only chance to get away."

The man will be a hard one to catch now he is hidden, as he is fitted by experience to escape. The desperate scoundrel fled from Newark, N. J., before he came out here for slaying his wife's godfather while on duty. He then escaped by sea and went to South America, finally getting over here several months ago and securing employment as his brother-in-law, Dominico Capasso, for whom he was working when he committed the crime. He then came to Los Angeles. Capasso is yet in the city prison, and for obvious reasons no one is allowed to see him. His wife called yesterday, and with her Carrizzo's wife and their children came, but until the man has an examination no one not in authority can talk to him."

The preliminary examination is deferred pending the capture of Carrizzo, who is said to have fled against him for any offense, so he is held only on suspicion.

LAID TO REST.

The Funeral of the Late Judge E. C. Bosbyshell.

Love and respect drew a large attendance to the funeral of the late Judge E. C. Bosbyshell. The services were conducted by Rev. Warren F. Day and by Rev. H. P. Case. Both spoke in a most familiar way with the life and work of the deceased, at the request of the friends of the family. The funeral was from the family residence yesterday afternoon, and the burial at Rosefield. The pallbearers were representatives from his home, from the Southern California National Bank and from the First Congregational Church, of which he was a member. Beautiful floral gifts were sent from the home of the Newsboys' Home and many others.

Judge Bosbyshell was born in Philadelphia, in 1822. He went in early life to Calhoun county, Ill., where, in an overflow of rivers, he lost his entire property. A new start was made in Glaswood, Iowa, in mercantile life. Here from 1854 to the time of his removal to Los Angeles, in 1884, he was a member of the public on the School Board, as Mayor of the city, and as County Judge, were highly appreciated. Since coming to this city, the financial interests of the Southern California Bank, of which he was one of the principal founders and stockholders, have received his constant attention. His services as director of the Whipple House, although belonging to the minority party, in the matter of politics of the ward, he gave good satisfaction to a heavy frost, however, and no damage was done. The rainfall, according to the measurement taken at the Southern Pacific freight office was .63 of an inch, making a total for the season of 5.50 inches. Mr. Vall's measurement shows a fall of .95 of an inch. The clouds all cleared away during the evening and a heavy frost, which was being seen in some low places Thursday morning.

The City Council held a meeting yesterday, but no business of consequence was transacted. A petition was read from residents of the city in the vicinity of Victoria and State streets, asking that the Council rescind its action of a few weeks ago ordering the removal of the electric light tower at the junction of the above named streets. The matter was discussed and the petition placed on file.

The funeral services of Mrs. Benjamin Douglas, held yesterday afternoon at her late residence on West Victoria street, were well attended by a large number of friends. The interment was private. Services were conducted by Rev. A. H. Carrier.

Another new building is being erected for Mrs. Parmelee, by Humphrey & Elliott. It is an office building of Moorish architecture, and is being built near the Unity Church on Broadway. When finished it will be occupied by Drs. Hall and Chumley.

In the probate case of Pastora J. Griffin deceased, an order was made, fixing time for hearing the petition for sale of personal property.

fastened the rope around his neck as it had ever been in his life.

"What was his motive? Why, you see, he was a country editor and had written an obituary of an honored and respected citizen which closed with the words: 'He died full of years.' Somehow or other the thing came out in the paper reading: 'He died full of beer.' Now, what else could that editor do but go and commit suicide?"

STILL IN HIDING.

NO TRACE OF THE FUGITIVE ITALIAN MURDERER.

Believed to Have Been Secured by His Countrymen at San Pedro. The Search Continued by the Officers.

The police and Sheriff's men are still searching everywhere for the fugitive murderer, Carrizzo, and there is now no doubt he is in close hiding, as it is practically impossible for him to get out of the country owing to the officers all over the State, and particularly this section, having been im-

mediately notified of the affair. The following photograph and descriptive circular make it doubly improbable that he will escape:

ARREST FOR MURDER.

"Giovanni Carrizzo, Italian, 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, weight 145 or 150 pounds; somewhat stoop-shouldered, sordid complexion, very dark or black hair, brown mustache curled up at ends, very keen, dark brown eyes, close together; nose high at the bridge, but slightly flattened at the point, and with a small scar on the right side. Was dressed in a brown coat, with a brown knit jacket underneath the coat, and brown corded trousers with wide ribs. Murdered Roy Kenner, a colored blacksmith, in Los Angeles, on the 29th day of December, 1894, at 3 o'clock p.m., and immediately fled. Is a dangerous criminal, very handy with his knife. Takes no chance when making arrests. Expenses incurred in making arrest will be paid by me. Telegraph any information obtained to 1010 1/2 G Street, Chief of Police, Los Angeles, Cal., December 22, 1894."

About the only chance for the fellow to get through the watchful officers is to slip away from the coast by sea, and it is for this reason that officers are sent to the coast, and especially at San Pedro, have been warned to keep all falling boats and other craft about the harbor under close surveillance. Many experienced men are confident the murderer is still at large, and that he will not only because he has many countrymen there, but because it offers what appears to be his only chance to get away."

The man will be a hard one to catch now he is hidden, as he is fitted by experience to escape. The desperate scoundrel fled from Newark, N. J., before he came out here for slaying his wife's godfather while on duty. He then escaped by sea and went to South America, finally getting over here several months ago and securing employment as his brother-in-law, Dominico Capasso, for whom he was working when he committed the crime. He then came to Los Angeles. Capasso is yet in the city prison, and for obvious reasons no one is allowed to see him. His wife called yesterday, and with her Carrizzo's wife and their children came, but until the man has an examination no one not in authority can talk to him."

The preliminary examination is deferred pending the capture of Carrizzo, who is said to have fled against him for any offense, so he is held only on suspicion.

LAID TO REST.

The Funeral of the Late Judge E. C. Bosbyshell.

Love and respect drew a large attendance to the funeral of the late Judge E. C. Bosbyshell. The services were conducted by Rev. Warren F. Day and by Rev. H. P. Case. Both spoke in a most familiar way with the life and work of the deceased, at the request of the friends of the family. The funeral was from the family residence yesterday afternoon, and the burial at Rosefield. The pallbearers were representatives from his home, from the Southern California National Bank and from the First Congregational Church, of which he was a member. Beautiful floral gifts were sent from the home of the Newsboys' Home and many others.

Judge Bosbyshell was born in Philadelphia, in 1822. He went in early life to Calhoun county, Ill., where, in an overflow of rivers, he lost his entire property. A new start was made in Glaswood, Iowa, in mercantile life. Here from 1854 to the time of his removal to Los Angeles, in 1884, he was a member of the public on the School Board, as Mayor of the city, and as County Judge, were highly appreciated. Since coming to this city, the financial interests of the Southern California Bank, of which he was one of the principal founders and stockholders, have received his constant attention. His services as director of the Whipple House, although belonging to the minority party, in the matter of politics of the ward, he gave good satisfaction to a heavy frost, however, and no damage was done. The rainfall, according to the measurement taken at the Southern Pacific freight office was .63 of an inch, making a total for the season of 5.50 inches. Mr. Vall's measurement shows a fall of .95 of an inch. The clouds all cleared away during the evening and a heavy frost, which was being seen in some low places Thursday morning.

The City Council held a meeting yesterday, but no business of consequence was transacted. A petition was read from residents of the city in the vicinity of Victoria and State streets, asking that the Council rescind its action of a few weeks ago ordering the removal of the electric light tower at the junction of the above named streets. The matter was discussed and the petition placed on file.

The funeral services of Mrs. Benjamin Douglas, held yesterday afternoon at her late residence on West Victoria street, were well attended by a large number of friends. The interment was private. Services were conducted by Rev. A. H. Carrier.

Another new building is being erected for Mrs. Parmelee, by Humphrey & Elliott. It is an office building of Moorish architecture, and is being built near the Unity Church on Broadway. When finished it will be occupied by Drs. Hall and Chumley.

In the probate case of Pastora J. Griffin deceased, an order was made, fixing time for hearing the petition for sale of personal property.

What Will I Give for Christmas?

Are questions that most puzzle the brains of thousands. The nearer Christmas comes the greater the puzzling, but present-givers become more sensible each succeeding Christmas. Useful articles have become now suitable for Christmas presents.

Appreciated and useful Presents are

IN HATS. IN MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Derbys, Fedoras, Tourists, Silk Hats. White Shirts, Underwear, A Box Hose. Suspenders, Neckwear, Gloves, Handkerchiefs.

We have the Largest Stock to choose from.

LOWEST AND CORRECT PRICES.

SEE OUR WINDOWS. "SIEGEL" UNDER HOTEL NADEAU.

Of yours—will you not fix him up for Xmas? Toys, trinkets and trifles are all right, but what a little bit of Christmas joy do they yield in comparison with a spick and span new suit? HERE'S THREE—just three samples of the qualities and prices in our popular BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

FOR TOMORROW ONLY.

Boys' All Wool School Suits. Double Breasted. Cheap for \$3.50. —\$2.50

Boys' Combination Suits. Two pair pants and cap. Price speaks for itself. —\$4.50

Boys' Double Breasted Clay Diagonal Suits. Very stylish. For this week at —\$7.50

GIFTS FOR MEN.

Holiday neckwear, dainty mufflers, silk and embroidered suspenders, dress shirts, initial handkerchiefs, sleeping robes, etc. Pleasing variety, latest and many exclusive styles.

A WATCH FREE.

For 75 cards—which we give you, one with each \$1.00 purchase. Less than 75 cards taken at their proportionate value in part payment for the watch, which is a good one, remember.

BROWN BROS.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHING GOODS.

249-251 SOUTH SPRING ST.

UNTIL CHRISTMAS—OPEN EVENINGS TILL 9. SATURDAYS TILL 10 P.M.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

One of the Worst Southeasters in Years.

SANTA BARBARA, Dec. 21.—(Special Correspondence.) The storm Wednesday was one of the most severe southeasters known here in years, the sea running higher in the harbor than for a long time. The steamer Yaquina was lying alongside the wharf and was dashed against it with such violence that the safe in the office was jarred off its foundation, dropping heavily on the floor. The smart, business-like harbor held to their moorings, however, and no damage was done. The rainfall, according to the measurement taken at the Southern Pacific freight office was .63 of an inch, making a total for the season of 5.50 inches. Mr. Vall's measurement shows a fall of .95 of an inch. The clouds all cleared away during the evening and a heavy frost, which was being seen in some low places Thursday morning.

The City Council held a meeting yesterday, but no business of consequence was transacted. A petition was read from residents of the city in the vicinity of Victoria and State streets, asking that the Council rescind its action of a few weeks ago ordering the removal of the electric light tower at the junction of the above named streets. The matter was discussed and the petition placed on file.

The funeral services of Mrs. Benjamin Douglas, held yesterday afternoon at her late residence on West Victoria street, were well attended by a large number

Courteous Attention.

J. O'Brien & Co.
NORTH SPRING STREET,
NEAR TEMPLE.

MONDAY

---OUR---

Strictly One Price.

J. O'Brien & Co.
NORTH SPRING STREET,
NEAR TEMPLE.

ENORMOUS + TOY + STOCK

WILL BE CLOSED OUT.

No Consideration of Values on Our Part.

Goods delivered free in Pasadena.

Careful Attention to Mail Orders.

J. O'Brien & Co.
N. Spring st., near Temple.

J. O'Brien & Co.
N. Spring St., near Temple.

J. O'Brien & Co.
N. Spring st., near Temple.

J. O'Brien & Co.
N. Spring st., near Temple.

J. O'Brien & Co.
N. Spring st., near Temple.

J. O'Brien & Co.
N. Spring St., near Temple.

THE ORANGE-GROWERS.

DIRECTORS' MEETING OF THE PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

Another Packing-house Placed at Their Disposal, Greatly Increasing Their Facilities—An Address.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Pioneer Fruit-growers' Association, was held at the Pioneer schoolhouse Friday evening, at which many fruit-growers besides the directors were present and evinced a keen interest in the affairs of the association.

S. D. Pallett, was unanimously re-elected manager for the ensuing year, the able work done by him during the last season being fully appreciated.

Director Griffith reported that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has leased the Earl orange packing-house at the corner of Alameda street and Vernon avenue and tendered the free use thereof exclusively to the association for this season. This liberal offer was accepted and a hearty vote of thanks was given therefor. This increases the facilities of the association materially, as it gives it two packing-houses, this one and also one which the Santa Fe Company generously built for its use last year.

An address to the orange-growers of the district, urging all to become members of the association and giving good reasons why they should do so, was read and ordered printed in circular form and distributed, after which the directors adjourned. Following is a copy of the address:

"To fruit-growers: The Pioneer Fruit-growers' Association, knowing from its experience during the last season, the method of marketing oranges is highly advantageous and profitable to the grower, desires to have all orange-growers of the district wherein it operates become members, not only for the reason that membership in this organization will result in great benefit to the individual, but also because every increase of membership brings a proportionate benefit to all members by strengthening the organization, and to the end of securing more members wishes to call attention to all growers to a few facts concerning this industry.

"Prior to the organization of associations, the orange-growers were completely at the mercy of the commission men and the treatment received at their hands has never had a parallel in the history of commerce for deceit, chicanery and wholesale, bold-faced robbery. Our own crops, when intrusted to their hands, were used as a club to beat us down, bankrupt us and destroy our industry. We all know that these middlemen made a practice of taking two or three carloads of fruit, one from each of the different growers in the same vicinity, shipping them to the same point and then pitting the different lots against each other in competition, the result being that the price was so reduced as to bring no return whatever to the grower, and not only that, but it was a common occurrence for the fruit to be sold at a figure that would not realize sufficient to pay the expense of packing, freight and commission, so that the grower was compelled to go down into his pocket for freight charges. Many of us have done this, so that it would actually have been money saved if we had not touched an orange, but had permitted them to fall to the ground and rot. Furthermore there are instances where no returns whatever have been made on shipments, and the grower does not know anything about what price his fruit was sold at nor whether it was sold at all or not. The commission men have never lost anything in the orange business, for they have always taken good care to get their full charge for packing and their full commission, so while the business of orange-growing, which should be every law and rule of commerce be highly profitable, has

been brought to a source of great loss to the producer, the middleman has made a neat profit from it. While upon the face of the matter, low prices have been the bane of the orange-grower, the real cause of the disaster to the industry has been the greed, avarice and rascality of the middlemen in making the low prices. There are many other tricks by which this cabal has robbed the fruit growers, but space forbids their recital. The association formed throughout the citrus country and the result of their operations have been so thoroughly satisfactory as to greatly encourage their members, and yet it is to call your attention to the benefits attained by the first year's work of the Pioneer Association that you are addressed.

First, a few words concerning the work of the Semi-tropic Fruit Exchange, which comprises the following local associations and handles their business: Fernando, Glendale, Pasadena, Rivera, Tarry and Pioneer (Vernon). This exchange handled last season 48,553 boxes of oranges, and the expense of handling them, including all items from December 1, 1893, to December 1, 1894, was \$2,384.26, or an average cost to the grower for marketing of \$0.0487 per box, which includes \$0.077 paid to the executive board of the Southern California Fruit Exchanges. It cost the Pioneer Association about 38 cents per box for all material and all work necessary to market its oranges, which was a cost of nearly 45 cents per box. The association has received \$1,993.40 less than they have received, and this, together with their profit of \$1,388.78 which the middlemen would have gotten out of it.

The orange business in the Vernon district was a dead loss, through the manipulations of the middlemen. In the season before the last very few growers, if any, made a profit, and the majority lost money. The Pioneer Association was organized, with some sixty members, to handle last season's crop, and the outcome of its work tells a very different tale from that of former years. It handled some twenty-one thousand boxes, and the returns, or net profits, to the producers, was increased to eleven cents per box, with more dividends to be paid hereafter, instead of the dead loss of former seasons, and this was accomplished in the worst year, so far as finances and commerce are concerned, that the country has experienced for a long time, besides which the crop of last season was below the average in quality.

"In view of these facts, can any one doubt the efficacy and profit of an association? There can be no question on this point. You are urged to attend a meeting of the Pioneer Association, which will be held at the Pioneer schoolhouse, on Saturday, December 29, 1894, at 2 o'clock p.m., and to then identify yourself with this organization. This will be the last opportunity for you to become a member of this season's business, as the association has resolved that no members will be taken in after January 1, until the next year's business is to be commenced.

"Stockholders, holding certificates of stock in this association, are urged to attend this meeting in order that the seal of the association may be placed thereon.

"Directors—George Hanna, H. R. Smith, L. B. Case, James B. Brewer, E. M. Millspaugh, A. E. Putney, Willard Bassett, G. J. Griffith, Samuel McKinlay, Thomas Meade, S. D. Pallett."

Whose Hearts Never Burn.

(Churchman.) The men whose hearts never burn with indignation against cowardice, falsehood and profligacy—the men whose pulse never quickens, whose words move in an unbroken flow and never rush on tumultuously like a cataract, either in praise or blame—never did any work worth doing either for God or man.

SAN JOAQUIN RANCH.

THE MOVEMENT TO TEST ITS TITLE.

Meeting Held at Santa Ana—Grove of Los Angeles Outlines His Plan—The Other Side of the Question.

SANTA ANA, Dec. 22.—Special Correspondence.) The notice of the formation of an organization whose purpose is to make a test in the courts of the title to the lands included in the Rancho San Joaquin, and the call for a meeting of interested parties at G.A.R. Hall this afternoon, aroused the interest of a large number of citizens, who were on hand to hear the presentation of facts in regard to the organization by C. C. Grove of Los Angeles. The meeting was called to order by C. R. Paris, who presided and introduced Mr. Grove as the speaker of the occasion. This gentleman gave a talk on the subject of land grants in general, and the San Joaquin in particular. He spoke first of the organization known as the California, Arizona and New Mexico Settlers' League, the purpose of which is to fight the claims of the owners of large grants, where it is found that such parties have no valid claims to the lands occupied by them. He said that eighteen or twenty such grants had been knocked out by the league in recent lawsuits, the lands being declared government property and subject to homestead. One of these grants, which was located in Arizona, included over 600,000 acres. In regard to the San Joaquin Rancho, in which people here are interested, Mr. Grove declared that the original territory included only four leagues, but that when the patent was issued after it was ceded to the United States, the amount was increased to eleven leagues, without any warrant of any kind for such action. This, he said, would invalidate the title to the seven leagues in excess of the original grant, even if they were based on good grounds; but the fact is, he claims, that no grant was ever made by the Mexican government to these lands at all; that the papers purporting to give authority to the claim were fraudulent, and that there was in fact no valid claim for a patent from any amount of land whatever. The Settlers' League proposes to contest the claims to all these large grants and have the lands unlawfully held by large claimants declared government lands. The attorneys who have the matter in charge for the league are A. H. Garland, who was Attorney-General under Cleveland's first administration, and Zack Montgomery, who has been fighting this kind of cases for many years. They are confident of winning, and anxious for the settlers who wish an opportunity to get homesteads on the lands to proceed, so as to get the matter into the courts at once. The attorneys are to have no fees until the cases are won and the settlers gain possession of their homestead claims under patent from the government.

A question was asked as to how members of the league would have any advantage over outside parties in getting homesteads after the land is opened for settlement by the government. The answer was that that matter could not be thoroughly explained in public, but as the attorneys were to have no pay until their clients were settled on the land, it would seem apparent that they had plans made to cover this emergency.

Several other questions bearing on different phases of the matter were asked and answered, after which an opportunity was given for those who desired to become members of the Settlers' League to join, and it is understood that a sufficient number of members has already been secured to form a division of the league here, but no permanent organization has yet effected.

There were about one hundred men present at the meeting. While this movement has, of course, attracted much attention, it is not regarded with favor by the great body of the people. The San Joaquin ranch has been in possession of the present owners for many years, and any attempt to throw a cloud on the title is regarded with suspicion. Many persons do not hesitate to openly denounce the movement as a clever scheme on the part of the promoters to get some sort of a claim by which they can cloud the title and stop all sales and transfers until such time as the owners make terms with them. In the meantime living comfortably at the expense of the members of the league. There are always two sides to a story, and the people will watch the whole matter very closely.

Lost His Clothes.

A man named George Fitch went to the police station last evening and complained that he had waked up and caught a mac in his room, but that the thief escaped with \$65 of his hard-earned treasure and the only clothes he had.

Fitch was not fully over the drunk he had on when he retired, so Clerk Gridley could not do anything in his case until he sobers up and can talk sense, but according to his story he knows the thief and will get him Monday.

Fitch presented a ludicrous spectacle arrayed in a misfit coat and trousers he had borrowed, and accepts his penurious and naked situation with much philosophy.

A couple of other drunken men staggered into the station and told tales of having been "rolled" and robbed, but while they are drunk it is useless to listen to them, so they were instructed to call Monday and duly enter their complaints.

Raised a Row.

The merry people at Hazard's Pavilion have again furnished a sensation and, though slight in appearance seems a herald of future events. This time it takes on the form of a complaint sworn out by Otto Cytron, charging J. A. McDonald with disturbing his peace. It seems the gentlemen got into a dispute such as is vulgarly called a "row," and that McDonald hurled such fierce and blood-curdling threats at the affiant that he prays the aforesaid McDonald be prosecuted. McDonald was arrested and admitted to \$100 bail.

Burglar Sent North.

Deputy Sheriff H. C. McClure took Joe Reed from the County Jail to Folsom Prison yesterday, to serve one year for burglary.

BOLD ROBBERY.

A STOREKEEPER HELD UP BY A HIGHWAYMAN.

He Thought it was a Joke, but a Shot from a Revolver Convinced Him of His Error.

A bold robbery was committed last evening at No. 534 Mission road, at the store kept by Eldridge G. Fuller, and three young men are in the City Jail on suspicion of having committed the crime. They are a young fellow, who gave the name of A. T. Garcia, and his residence somewhere in the vicinity of the store; Edward B. Meyers of No. 827 Castelar street, and John W. Halum. They have an air of respectability and may be innocent as they claim, but the evidence is so strong against them that they probably will be held. Garcia especially is suspected.

Fuller lives at the address given, and his store is built on in front of his house. He was sitting quietly behind the counter at about 7:30 p.m., when the door opened and a slight-looking man wearing a light overcoat and hat and a black mask, stepped inside and cried:—

"Hold up your hands." Fuller thought it was all a joke and did not comply with the request, but when a shot from the desperado's revolver went humming by his head and crashed through a panel within a few inches of his ear, he threw them skyward with a jerk.

The young man then went behind the counter as though familiar with the premises and took all the cash drawer. Carrying this he backed out of the door and disappeared.

An alarm was promptly given, and officers soon swarmed on the fellow's trail. Detective Goodman held it like the sketch of a story, and the party traced the tracks to a house on Macy street out on Brooklyn Heights, where they ended and the rubbers that made them were lying on the porch. All along the route were found bits of evidence, tickets that were in the drawer, finally near the house the till, then the hat and the overcoat and the mask. The house was then surrounded, and Officer Arguello entered at the rear, while Detective Goodman went through the front door. In a side back room the detective found young Garcia, the one strongest suspected, Meyers and Halum. When caught they were apparently enjoying a friendly call upon the family who reside there. They surrendered immediately without resistance, and are now in jail booked "suspicion."

Sudden Death.

A sudden death was reported to the coroner from the rooming-house at No. 537 West Seventh street yesterday and the remains of the dead man were taken to Sharp & Sampson's undertaking establishment at once.

A hasty examination, however, showed that the man had died of hemorrhage of the lungs, he being a sufferer from consumption. An inquest will be held this morning.

The man's name was M. Lindstrom of Lindstrom & Ewanson, tailors, of St. Paul, Minn., and he has been in this city about three weeks. He was traveling for his health.

Pecan Culture in Texas.

The following was read by Herbert Post at the State Fruit-growers' Convention in Sacramento.

An old Italian saying is, an olive orchard is a gold mine on the face of the earth. If such be true of the olive it is vastly more so of the pecan, especially of the Texas thin-shell pecan. With cultivation they begin to bear at six years (so do some growing wild); at eight years bearing profitably. As soon as they bear fifty pounds per tree, twenty-five acres, costing but \$75 for the nuts to plant, will earn \$725 annually, going on increasing in yield for thirty years, lasting for generations. A hardy tree, with few or no insect enemies, we have in the pecan a friend famous for its earnings in lifting mortgages and bringing comfort and happiness to thousands who have only lately come to know of its great value.

Having made this valuable industry a special study for nearly five years past, and in consultation with our best informed horticulturists frequently upon this subject, what I have to say will be informed by such men, some of whom have spent most of their lives in the State. Prof. Stelle (now deceased), who was for many years connected with the Geological Survey of the State, visiting every part of the State, and who has been a student of the pecan, to whom we are indebted for much valuable information. With pen and voice he has tried to interest the Texans in this valuable industry, who seemed to care but little for it, but went on year after year wasting wantonly the valuable forests of the pecan, simply to gather the product. Happily, two years ago our Legislature put a stop to this, making severe penalties for those who cut down the pecan, or even gather the nuts without permission of the owner. The question has been asked by people outside of the State, "If the pecan is so valuable, why don't all Texas go into growing them?"

It is answered, is, people in a new country like Texas, are so busy getting bread and meat that they have little time or care for anything else, especially so when they can go out and in a few hours gather all the pecans they want. With them that ends all the interest they have. It is like asking the people of Pennsylvania to plant chestnuts while their woods are full of them and supply the demand.

Attention has been called to this industry the past three or four years and it has induced a few to plant out groves, with promise of large earnings and with increased value of the lands devoted to them.

Cultivation of the thin shell pecan has largely increased their yield, their size, their quality, and flavor of the nut, and every such endeavor has increased confidence in its future, and the pecan will lead the list of the valuable nuts of the United States. For instance: I know of one wild pecan tree which is situated in the bottom along one of the rivers, but hundreds of feet away from the water, but in a cotton-field that is cultivated every year, that has borne nuts for six years in succession and earned its owner an average of over \$50 per annum. This tree here within the city limits but fifteen years old, year before last the owner says the beds of most of our creeks and rivers are dry, yet it seems to make no difference with the pecan, on the banks or farther away.

The statement made by the gentlemen leaves the impression that to make a successful growth, the pecan roots must be in the water close along the bank. Such is not the case. To all appearance and results of crop, those long distances away seem to thrive as well as those on the river bank.

Petty Offenders. The J. W. Ellis petit larceny case was continued until December 24, at 9:30 a.m. for trial then. The defense filed a demurrer to the complaint filed \$5 for committing the crime of petty larceny.

Wong Duen and Lee Yoo were found guilty of selling opium without a license, and the former will be sentenced December 24, at 9:30 a.m. The latter was fined \$10, which he paid.

Off & Vaughn's

Popular prices for drugs have taken the town. The people are taking the goods.

Cor. Spring and Fourth streets.

PHONE 491.

Artistic Coiffures.

Shampooing, cutting and curling, ladies' and gentlemen's manuring.

MISS I. S. EBV, of Chicago.

We aim to please and are permanently located at 217 S. BROADWAY, Potomac Block, opposite Public Library. Rooms 23 and 24.

We're Selling Out our stock of machines at cost. \$65 Machine now \$30. \$60 Machine now \$25. White Sewing Machine Office, 233 S. Spring St.

"The Documents in Evidence."

OR—

"WHEN LOVE IS A GAME OF THREE."

STOLL & THAYER CO.'S

Bookstore, Bryson Block.

Parisian Millinery.

Miss E. C. Collins invites the ladies to examine her new and elegant line of millinery goods, imported from New York. Imported Hats and Bonnets and the latest and finest general millinery stock ever displayed in the city. Prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. No. 200 South Broadway, Y.M.C.A. building.

lodged in the overflow of the banks. The next rise of water carried other nuts further from the banks, they took root where they lodged, and so on, as the higher waters carried the nuts still further away from the banks, and so on, until the pecan is alluvial and the tap root, which is the life of the tree, goes for moisture, even if twenty feet deep. This the pecan will do, if a thousand feet from the water in the spring. Also, during the summer these beds of most of our creeks and rivers are dry, yet it seems to make no difference with the pecan, on the banks or farther away.

The statement made by the gentlemen leaves the impression that to make a successful growth, the pecan roots must be in the water close along the bank. Such is not the case. To all appearance and results of crop, those long distances away seem to thrive as well as those on the river bank.



PASADENA.

WHERE A DEAD RAILROAD
WILL BE REVIVED.

How Christmas is to be Welcomed—
The Pickwick Party—The Ray-
mond Opening—Personal
Mention.

PASADENA, Dec. 22.—(Special Correspondence.) At the adjourned meeting of the Pasadena Board of Trustees, Friday evening it was decided to advertise for sale to the highest bidder the franchise applied for by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. There was a large number of citizens present at the meeting, and some spirited speech-making was indulged in, both for and against the proposition. The franchise prayed for is to be the old and abandoned line of the Santa Fe Railroad, which was abandoned in 1882. The right-of-way, roadbed and rails, lie just where they were when the first and only train passed along its length up to Raymond, where it was abandoned. Practically the railroad is in complete, and as it was bought with other properties by the Southern Pacific, that company may ask for the right to run trains over the road.

THE PICKWICK PARTY.
A most enjoyable party was given at the home of Mrs. J. H. Carter, on Friday evening, on which occasion the members of the club entertained their friends. The party was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased. The entertainment consisted of a musical program, a play, and a variety of other amusements. The party was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased.

BLIND TOM'S CONCERT.
Blind Tom is almost as much of an "everlasting" as "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and those who saw and heard him at the Universalist Church Friday evening will bear witness to what he can do. He played a variety of pieces, and his performance was a great success.

THE NEW YEAR'S NUMBER OF THE TIMES.
The new year's number of the Times, which will be a striking and valuable issue, containing all the news of the year, is now being prepared. It will be a very interesting and valuable issue, and is expected to be a great success.

THE SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES.
At the Presbyterian Church the Sunday morning services will be conducted by the pastor, the Rev. J. H. Carter. The services will be a very successful one, and the guests will be very much pleased.

THE SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES.
At the Methodist Church the Sunday morning services will be conducted by the pastor, the Rev. J. H. Carter. The services will be a very successful one, and the guests will be very much pleased.

THE SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES.
At the Baptist Church the Sunday morning services will be conducted by the pastor, the Rev. J. H. Carter. The services will be a very successful one, and the guests will be very much pleased.

THE SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES.
At the Episcopal Church the Sunday morning services will be conducted by the pastor, the Rev. J. H. Carter. The services will be a very successful one, and the guests will be very much pleased.

THE SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES.
At the Lutheran Church the Sunday morning services will be conducted by the pastor, the Rev. J. H. Carter. The services will be a very successful one, and the guests will be very much pleased.

THE SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES.
At the United Methodist Church the Sunday morning services will be conducted by the pastor, the Rev. J. H. Carter. The services will be a very successful one, and the guests will be very much pleased.

THE SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES.
At the Christian Church the Sunday morning services will be conducted by the pastor, the Rev. J. H. Carter. The services will be a very successful one, and the guests will be very much pleased.

THE SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES.
At the First Baptist Church the Sunday morning services will be conducted by the pastor, the Rev. J. H. Carter. The services will be a very successful one, and the guests will be very much pleased.

THE SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES.
At the Second Baptist Church the Sunday morning services will be conducted by the pastor, the Rev. J. H. Carter. The services will be a very successful one, and the guests will be very much pleased.

THE SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES.
At the Third Baptist Church the Sunday morning services will be conducted by the pastor, the Rev. J. H. Carter. The services will be a very successful one, and the guests will be very much pleased.

THE SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES.
At the Fourth Baptist Church the Sunday morning services will be conducted by the pastor, the Rev. J. H. Carter. The services will be a very successful one, and the guests will be very much pleased.

ORANGE COUNTY.

FOOTBALL GAME WITNESSED BY
A LARGE CROWD.A Well-known Citizen of Santa Ana
Murderously Assaulted by a
Tramp—Social Events—
Hull's Death.

SANTA ANA, Dec. 22.—(Special Correspondence.) There was a large crowd upon the Courthouse grounds this afternoon, among which was a fair sprinkling of the fairer sex, to witness the football "scrap" between the Whittier team and the A. E. Hawleys of this city. It was an exciting game, and the way the players did was very much to the credit of the team.

This morning Mrs. Louise E. Morand died at her home in Santa Ana. She was a well-known citizen, and her death was a great loss to the community. The funeral will be held on Friday morning.

Little Mammie Kimock, three and a half years old, was killed by a car on Friday afternoon. The car was driven by a man who was not licensed to drive. The driver was arrested and is being held for trial.

Hadley played fullback in the first half of the football game. He was a very good player, and his performance was much appreciated by the crowd.

Hadley played fullback in the first half of the football game. He was a very good player, and his performance was much appreciated by the crowd.

Hadley played fullback in the first half of the football game. He was a very good player, and his performance was much appreciated by the crowd.

Hadley played fullback in the first half of the football game. He was a very good player, and his performance was much appreciated by the crowd.

Hadley played fullback in the first half of the football game. He was a very good player, and his performance was much appreciated by the crowd.

Hadley played fullback in the first half of the football game. He was a very good player, and his performance was much appreciated by the crowd.

Hadley played fullback in the first half of the football game. He was a very good player, and his performance was much appreciated by the crowd.

Hadley played fullback in the first half of the football game. He was a very good player, and his performance was much appreciated by the crowd.

Hadley played fullback in the first half of the football game. He was a very good player, and his performance was much appreciated by the crowd.

Hadley played fullback in the first half of the football game. He was a very good player, and his performance was much appreciated by the crowd.

Hadley played fullback in the first half of the football game. He was a very good player, and his performance was much appreciated by the crowd.

Hadley played fullback in the first half of the football game. He was a very good player, and his performance was much appreciated by the crowd.

Hadley played fullback in the first half of the football game. He was a very good player, and his performance was much appreciated by the crowd.

Hadley played fullback in the first half of the football game. He was a very good player, and his performance was much appreciated by the crowd.

Hadley played fullback in the first half of the football game. He was a very good player, and his performance was much appreciated by the crowd.

Hadley played fullback in the first half of the football game. He was a very good player, and his performance was much appreciated by the crowd.

Hadley played fullback in the first half of the football game. He was a very good player, and his performance was much appreciated by the crowd.

Hadley played fullback in the first half of the football game. He was a very good player, and his performance was much appreciated by the crowd.

Hadley played fullback in the first half of the football game. He was a very good player, and his performance was much appreciated by the crowd.

Hadley played fullback in the first half of the football game. He was a very good player, and his performance was much appreciated by the crowd.

Hadley played fullback in the first half of the football game. He was a very good player, and his performance was much appreciated by the crowd.

Hadley played fullback in the first half of the football game. He was a very good player, and his performance was much appreciated by the crowd.

Hadley played fullback in the first half of the football game. He was a very good player, and his performance was much appreciated by the crowd.

Hadley played fullback in the first half of the football game. He was a very good player, and his performance was much appreciated by the crowd.

Hadley played fullback in the first half of the football game. He was a very good player, and his performance was much appreciated by the crowd.

Hadley played fullback in the first half of the football game. He was a very good player, and his performance was much appreciated by the crowd.

Hadley played fullback in the first half of the football game. He was a very good player, and his performance was much appreciated by the crowd.

costume, the ladies representing the famous women of the past, while the young gentlemen endeavored to represent in appearance and action, the famous men of the future.

Among the lady characters were represented Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, and other noted women of the past. The gentlemen, on the other hand, represented the future, and their costumes and actions were designed to show the progress of civilization.

The evening's entertainment was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased. The program included a variety of musical and literary performances, and the actors and actresses did very well.

MUSICAL, LITERARY AND SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT.
In answer to invitations the Orange County Business College Hall in the Richfield Block was crowded to its full capacity Friday evening for a musical and literary program.

The program was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased. The musical numbers were well performed, and the literary readings were very interesting.

The program was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased. The musical numbers were well performed, and the literary readings were very interesting.

The program was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased. The musical numbers were well performed, and the literary readings were very interesting.

The program was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased. The musical numbers were well performed, and the literary readings were very interesting.

The program was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased. The musical numbers were well performed, and the literary readings were very interesting.

The program was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased. The musical numbers were well performed, and the literary readings were very interesting.

The program was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased. The musical numbers were well performed, and the literary readings were very interesting.

The program was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased. The musical numbers were well performed, and the literary readings were very interesting.

The program was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased. The musical numbers were well performed, and the literary readings were very interesting.

The program was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased. The musical numbers were well performed, and the literary readings were very interesting.

The program was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased. The musical numbers were well performed, and the literary readings were very interesting.

The program was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased. The musical numbers were well performed, and the literary readings were very interesting.

The program was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased. The musical numbers were well performed, and the literary readings were very interesting.

The program was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased. The musical numbers were well performed, and the literary readings were very interesting.

The program was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased. The musical numbers were well performed, and the literary readings were very interesting.

The program was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased. The musical numbers were well performed, and the literary readings were very interesting.

The program was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased. The musical numbers were well performed, and the literary readings were very interesting.

The program was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased. The musical numbers were well performed, and the literary readings were very interesting.

The program was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased. The musical numbers were well performed, and the literary readings were very interesting.

The program was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased. The musical numbers were well performed, and the literary readings were very interesting.

The program was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased. The musical numbers were well performed, and the literary readings were very interesting.

The program was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased. The musical numbers were well performed, and the literary readings were very interesting.

The program was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased. The musical numbers were well performed, and the literary readings were very interesting.

The program was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased. The musical numbers were well performed, and the literary readings were very interesting.

The program was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased. The musical numbers were well performed, and the literary readings were very interesting.

The program was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased. The musical numbers were well performed, and the literary readings were very interesting.

The program was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased. The musical numbers were well performed, and the literary readings were very interesting.

The program was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased. The musical numbers were well performed, and the literary readings were very interesting.

The program was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased. The musical numbers were well performed, and the literary readings were very interesting.

The program was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased. The musical numbers were well performed, and the literary readings were very interesting.

The program was a very successful one, and the guests were very much pleased. The musical numbers were well performed, and the literary readings were very interesting.

SANTA MONICA.
The San Mateo at the Wharf—Other
Sea and Land Notes.

SANTA MONICA, Dec. 21.—(Special Correspondence.) The coal steamer San Mateo, which has been here for some time, is now being loaded with coal. The ship is owned by the Santa Monica Coal Company, and is being used to transport coal to the city.

The Pomona was at the wharf Friday afternoon bound north. The ship is owned by the Pomona Steamship Company, and is being used to transport passengers and cargo to the north.

With a lumberboat, a tie-schooner and the San Mateo at the wharf, the big pier is a scene of activity. The railway people have more than eighty men on their payroll now, and with regular employees and customs officers each day more than one hundred men are busy at the business end of the big structure.

With Friday's session the public schools came to the end of school year until after the holidays. There will be a vacation of two weeks, school resuming its work January 6, next year.

The story in an evening paper yesterday of the discharged convict who was the home who was "accidentally" drowned at the wharf here, and whose body, when recovered, still had \$800 upon it, has been reported to the police.

Early risers noted a light frost Friday morning, but no damage from it has been reported. The frost is a good sign, and is expected to help the crops.

Unhappy Santa Monicans should paste up new Southern Pacific timecards in their hats in order to remember that the last train for Santa Monica leaves Los Angeles now at 8 o'clock even, instead of 8:35.

Sam Jones, the Senator's brother, is in Santa Monica visiting relatives and friends. He is expected to stay here for some time.

The coal is coming out of the San Mateo at the wharf through four separate hatches. A pier is necessary to dislodge the coal in the hold on account of its being frozen.

Saturday's Letter.
SANTA MONICA, Dec. 22.—(Special Correspondence.) At a called meeting of the Board of Trade, at Town Hall, Friday evening, Judge Wells, on behalf of the Committee on Reorganization, heretofore appointed, presented a report on the following recommendations: That it will increase the efficacy of the organization to incorporate that plan of incorporation as modeled upon that of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce; that the name of the organization be changed to the Chamber of Commerce of Santa Monica.

The Chamber of Commerce of Santa Monica is a very important organization, and its success is very much desired by the community. The recommendations of the committee are very good, and are expected to be adopted.

The Chamber of Commerce of Santa Monica is a very important organization, and its success is very much desired by the community. The recommendations of the committee are very good, and are expected to be adopted.

The Chamber of Commerce of Santa Monica is a very important organization, and its success is very much desired by the community. The recommendations of the committee are very good, and are expected to be adopted.

The Chamber of Commerce of Santa Monica is a very important organization, and its success is very much desired by the community. The recommendations of the committee are very good, and are expected to be adopted.

The Chamber of Commerce of Santa Monica is a very important organization, and its success is very much desired by the community. The recommendations of the committee are very good, and are expected to be adopted.

The Chamber of Commerce of Santa Monica is a very important organization, and its success is very much desired by the community. The recommendations of the committee are very good, and are expected to be adopted.

The Chamber of Commerce of Santa Monica is a very important organization, and its success is very much desired by the community. The recommendations of the committee are very good, and are expected to be adopted.

The Chamber of Commerce of Santa Monica is a very important organization, and its success is very much desired by the community. The recommendations of the committee are very good, and are expected to be adopted.

The Chamber of Commerce of Santa Monica is a very important organization, and its success is very much desired by the community. The recommendations of the committee are very good, and are expected to be adopted.

The Chamber of Commerce of Santa Monica is a very important organization, and its success is very much desired by the community. The recommendations of the committee are very good, and are expected to be adopted.

The Chamber of Commerce of Santa Monica is a very important organization, and its success is very much desired by the community. The recommendations of the committee are very good, and are expected to be adopted.

The Chamber of Commerce of Santa Monica is a very important organization, and its success is very much desired by the community. The recommendations of the committee are very good, and are expected to be adopted.

The Chamber of Commerce of Santa Monica is a very important organization, and its success is very much desired by the community. The recommendations of the committee are very good, and are expected to be adopted.

The Chamber of Commerce of Santa Monica is a very important organization, and its success is very much desired by the community. The recommendations of the committee are very good, and are expected to be adopted.

The Chamber of Commerce of Santa Monica is a very important organization, and its success is very much desired by the community. The recommendations of the committee are very good, and are expected to be adopted.

The Chamber of Commerce of Santa Monica is a very important organization, and its success is very much desired by the community. The recommendations of the committee are very good, and are expected to be adopted.

The Chamber of Commerce of Santa Monica is a very important organization, and its success is very much desired by the community. The recommendations of the committee are very good, and are expected to be adopted.

The Chamber of Commerce of Santa Monica is a very important organization, and its success is very much desired by the community. The recommendations of the committee are very good, and are expected to be adopted.

The Chamber of Commerce of Santa Monica is a very important organization, and its success is very much desired by the community. The recommendations of the committee are very good, and are expected to be adopted.

The Chamber of Commerce of Santa Monica is a very important organization, and its success is very much desired by the community. The recommendations of the committee are very good, and are expected to be adopted.

The Chamber of Commerce of Santa Monica is a very important organization, and its success is very much desired by the community. The recommendations of the committee are very good, and are expected to be adopted.

The Chamber of Commerce of Santa Monica is a very important organization, and its success is very much desired by the community. The recommendations of the committee are very good, and are expected to be adopted.

The Chamber of Commerce of Santa Monica is a very important organization, and its success is very much desired by the community. The recommendations of the committee are very good, and are expected to be adopted.

The Chamber of Commerce of Santa Monica is a very important organization, and its success is very much desired by the community. The recommendations of the committee are very good, and are expected to be adopted.

The Chamber of Commerce of Santa Monica is a very important organization, and its success is very much desired by the community. The recommendations of the committee are very good, and are expected to be adopted.

The Chamber of Commerce of Santa Monica is a very important organization, and its success is very much desired by the community. The recommendations of the committee are very good, and are expected to be adopted.

Burns. FOR MAN Bruises

MUST HAVE

Rheumatism. AND BEAST. Stiff Joints

THE OLD RELIABLE

C. F. Heinzeman's Drug Store,

No. 222 N. Main st.,

Takes pleasure by informing the public that he is still at war and keeps up

Cut Rates on Patent Medicines.

	New price	Old price	New price	Old price
Hood's Sarsaparilla	65c	75c	25c	35c
Ayer's Sarsaparilla	65c	75c	25c	35c
Paine's Celery Compound	75c	85c	35c	45c
Pierce's Discovery	75c	85c	35c	45c
Scott's Emulsion	65c	75c	25c	35c
Ayer's Hair Vigor	65c	75c	25c	35c
Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure	65c	75c	25c	35c
Japanese File Cure	65c	75c	25c	35c

DEALS IN PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
THE PIONEER DRUGGIST,
Whose largest Prescription Trade attractsThe Confidence of the Physicians,
The Confidence of the People,
Has no fight to make but the Right and Might of Pure Drugs dispensed.

Will Keep on Hand

During Christmas week a fine assortment of Toilet Articles, and also a full line of the most fragrant odoriferous perfumery can produce in the United States of America and Europe.

Most Respectfully Submitted,
C. F. HEINZEMAN, Pharmacist,
No. 222 N. Main st.

James Pease,
Holiday Presents

SEE OUR Show Windows FOR Novelties in Chairs and Rockers.

"CUPDENE"

Is the great life-giver to all who suffer from the effects of tobacco, alcohol, opium and all other narcotics. "CUPDENE" builds up the exhausted organs of the body. "CUPDENE" cures all nervous and mental troubles, restores the exhausted system, and gives the body a new lease of life.

Before and After: "CUPDENE" builds up the exhausted organs of the body. "CUPDENE" cures all nervous and mental troubles, restores the exhausted system, and gives the body a new lease of life.

Before and After: "CUPDENE" builds up the exhausted organs of the body. "CUPDENE" cures all nervous and mental troubles, restores the exhausted system, and gives the body a new lease of life.

Before and After: "CUPDENE" builds up the exhausted organs of the body. "CUPDENE" cures all nervous and mental troubles, restores the exhausted system, and gives the body a new lease of life.

Before and After: "CUPDENE" builds up the exhausted organs of the body. "CUPDENE" cures all nervous and mental troubles, restores the exhausted system, and gives the body a new lease of life.

Before and After: "CUPDENE" builds up the exhausted organs of the body. "CUPDENE" cures all nervous and mental troubles, restores the exhausted system, and gives the body a new lease of life.

Before and After: "CUPDENE" builds up the exhausted organs of the body. "CUPDENE" cures all nervous and mental troubles, restores the exhausted system, and gives the body a new lease of life.

Before and After: "CUPDENE" builds up the exhausted organs of the body. "CUPDENE" cures all nervous and mental troubles, restores the exhausted system, and gives the body a new lease of life.

Before and After: "CUPDENE" builds up the exhausted organs of the body. "CUPDENE" cures all nervous and mental troubles, restores the exhausted system, and gives the body a new lease of life.

Before and After: "CUPDENE" builds up the exhausted organs of the body. "CUPDENE" cures all nervous and mental troubles, restores the exhausted system, and gives the body a new lease of life.

Before and After: "CUPDENE" builds up the exhausted organs of the body. "CUPDENE" cures all nervous and mental troubles, restores the exhausted system, and gives the body a new lease of life.

Before and After: "CUPDENE" builds up the exhausted organs of the body. "CUPDENE" cures all nervous and mental troubles, restores the exhausted system, and gives the body a new lease of life.

Before and After: "CUPDENE" builds up the exhausted organs of the body. "CUPDENE" cures all nervous and mental troubles, restores the exhausted system, and gives the body a new lease of life.

Before and After: "CUPDENE" builds up the exhausted organs of the body. "CUPDENE" cures all nervous and mental troubles, restores the exhausted system, and gives the body a new lease of life.

Before and After: "CUPDENE" builds up the exhausted organs of the body. "CUPDENE" cures all nervous and mental troubles, restores the exhausted system, and gives the body a new lease of life.

Before and After: "CUPDENE" builds up the exhausted organs of the body. "CUPDENE" cures all nervous and mental troubles, restores the exhausted system, and gives the body a new lease of life.

Before and After: "CUPDENE" builds up the exhausted organs of the body. "CUPDENE" cures all nervous and mental troubles, restores the exhausted system, and gives the body a new lease of life.

Before and After: "CUPDENE" builds up the exhausted organs of the body. "CUPDENE" cures all nervous and mental troubles, restores the exhausted system, and gives the body a new lease of life.

Before and After: "CUPDENE" builds up the exhausted organs of the body. "CUPDENE" cures all nervous and mental troubles, restores the exhausted system, and gives the body a new lease of life.

Before and After: "CUPDENE" builds up the exhausted organs of the body. "CUPDENE" cures all nervous and mental troubles, restores the exhausted system, and gives the body a new lease of life.

Before and After: "CUPDENE" builds up the exhausted organs of the body. "CUPDENE" cures all nervous and mental troubles, restores the exhausted system, and gives the body a new lease of life.

Before and After: "CUPDENE" builds up the exhausted organs of the body. "CUPDENE" cures all nervous and mental troubles, restores the exhausted system, and gives the body a new lease of life.

Before and After: "CUPDENE" builds up the exhausted organs of the body. "CUPDENE" cures all nervous and mental troubles, restores the exhausted system, and gives the body a new lease of life.

Before and After: "CUPDENE" builds up the exhausted organs of the body. "CUPDENE" cures all nervous and mental troubles, restores the exhausted system, and gives the body a new lease of life.

Before and After: "CUPDENE" builds up the exhausted organs of the body. "CUPDENE" cures all nervous and mental troubles, restores the exhausted system, and gives the body a new lease of life.

Before and After: "CUPDENE" builds up the exhausted organs of the body. "CUPDENE" cures all nervous and mental troubles, restores the exhausted system, and gives the body a new lease of life.

29 prescriptions filled yesterday, a gain of 2 over the day before, a gain of 9 over Thursday.

**FALL AND WINTER
MILLINERY.**
Latest imported Trimmed Bonnets, Hats,
Feathers, Fancy Embroideries and Trim-
mings. Parlors 8 and 9, Bryson Block.
Take MRS. FORSTER HUBER.
elevator. Manager.

XIVTH YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1894.

PER WEEK 20c; FIVE CENTS
PER MONTH \$5c

NEW JAPANESE INDUSTRIES.

A Visit to the Wonderful Rug Factories—Japanese Silk and Silk Worms—What It Costs a Laborer to Live—His Wages. The Liveliest Nation of Asia.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The new treaty between Japan and the United States, which is now in the hands of the Senate, will probably make a big difference in our trade with the Japanese. Heretofore all our business has had to be done through a limited number of the ports of the country. It has been impossible for merchants or importers to travel through the empire, picking out their own goods, and buying direct from the manufacturers. All business has been done through middlemen, who are Japanese. By this treaty Americans can go into business anywhere in Japan. They can set up factories and employ Japanese cheap labor to make goods for America, and they can buy where they please. The new treaty will make a great change in Japan, and it will probably be the most prosperous country in the world during the next five or ten years. The settlement of the Chinese war will bring a great amount of money into the country. The biggest cities are already building factories, and foreign trade is being cultivated in every possible way. The Japanese have for some time realized that the markets

of the world are open to them. They are now studying our tastes and they are manufacturing for our markets. They are fast becoming a nation of inventors, and during the past summer I spent some weeks in looking up their industries, especially those which are springing up with a view to American markets. One of these was the business growing up in Japanese rug and matting. It is really wonderful what they have done within a few years in these branches of trade. The Japanese had no rugs before they began to take up the new civilization. They are now making the most beautiful rugs in the world, and the best of these are being exported to America. There is an American firm in Kobe, which is shipping vast quantities of rugs to the United States, and which is introducing the manufacture into Japan in a curious way. Perhaps the most expensive rug ever made was produced by this firm. They had artists to go to all the great museums of Europe and copy the colors and patterns of the finest rugs in the world. They bound these patterns into a book, which they sent out in Japan and put into the hands of the workmen, and now these famous rugs are being copied in Japan. The rugs are brought from India and the new rugs are equal in color to the originals. They sell for a song in comparison with the Turkish rugs, and there is a possibility that the Japanese will take up the making of woolen rugs. If they do, they will work almost altogether by hand, and the market for their rugs will be enormous. Every child in the empire is a genius as

to the manipulation of colors. There are villages in Japan that make nothing but these rugs. I visited one known as Sakai, near Osaka, and I was introduced to the biggest of the manufacturers, a man who employed three thousand hands. The work was done almost altogether by hand, and in houses which looked more like stables than anything else. The proprietor's name was Mitani, and he was a very bright Japanese indeed. He had two hundred houses in his establishment, and he took me to a number of them. Some of the children were working at rug-making when they were under 6 years of age, and there were a number of girls about 10. They received from 7 to 8 cents in silver a day, and they worked from 8 in the morning until 8 at night, having an hour at noon for lunch. They work Sundays and week days, but have two holidays during each month. I talked with Mr. Mitani as to the prices of the rugs, and it is wonderful how cheaply they can be made. Take a rug three feet wide by six feet long of the kind that is used for hearth rugs in the United States, and which costs when sold at home about \$2.25. It takes a Japanese four days to make one of these rugs. The

new treaty between Japan and the United States, which is now in the hands of the Senate, will probably make a big difference in our trade with the Japanese. Heretofore all our business has had to be done through a limited number of the ports of the country. It has been impossible for merchants or importers to travel through the empire, picking out their own goods, and buying direct from the manufacturers. All business has been done through middlemen, who are Japanese. By this treaty Americans can go into business anywhere in Japan. They can set up factories and employ Japanese cheap labor to make goods for America, and they can buy where they please. The new treaty will make a great change in Japan, and it will probably be the most prosperous country in the world during the next five or ten years. The settlement of the Chinese war will bring a great amount of money into the country. The biggest cities are already building factories, and foreign trade is being cultivated in every possible way. The Japanese have for some time realized that the markets

of the world are open to them. They are now studying our tastes and they are manufacturing for our markets. They are fast becoming a nation of inventors, and during the past summer I spent some weeks in looking up their industries, especially those which are springing up with a view to American markets. One of these was the business growing up in Japanese rug and matting. It is really wonderful what they have done within a few years in these branches of trade. The Japanese had no rugs before they began to take up the new civilization. They are now making the most beautiful rugs in the world, and the best of these are being exported to America. There is an American firm in Kobe, which is shipping vast quantities of rugs to the United States, and which is introducing the manufacture into Japan in a curious way. Perhaps the most expensive rug ever made was produced by this firm. They had artists to go to all the great museums of Europe and copy the colors and patterns of the finest rugs in the world. They bound these patterns into a book, which they sent out in Japan and put into the hands of the workmen, and now these famous rugs are being copied in Japan. The rugs are brought from India and the new rugs are equal in color to the originals. They sell for a song in comparison with the Turkish rugs, and there is a possibility that the Japanese will take up the making of woolen rugs. If they do, they will work almost altogether by hand, and the market for their rugs will be enormous. Every child in the empire is a genius as

to the manipulation of colors. There are villages in Japan that make nothing but these rugs. I visited one known as Sakai, near Osaka, and I was introduced to the biggest of the manufacturers, a man who employed three thousand hands. The work was done almost altogether by hand, and in houses which looked more like stables than anything else. The proprietor's name was Mitani, and he was a very bright Japanese indeed. He had two hundred houses in his establishment, and he took me to a number of them. Some of the children were working at rug-making when they were under 6 years of age, and there were a number of girls about 10. They received from 7 to 8 cents in silver a day, and they worked from 8 in the morning until 8 at night, having an hour at noon for lunch. They work Sundays and week days, but have two holidays during each month. I talked with Mr. Mitani as to the prices of the rugs, and it is wonderful how cheaply they can be made. Take a rug three feet wide by six feet long of the kind that is used for hearth rugs in the United States, and which costs when sold at home about \$2.25. It takes a Japanese four days to make one of these rugs. The

new treaty between Japan and the United States, which is now in the hands of the Senate, will probably make a big difference in our trade with the Japanese. Heretofore all our business has had to be done through a limited number of the ports of the country. It has been impossible for merchants or importers to travel through the empire, picking out their own goods, and buying direct from the manufacturers. All business has been done through middlemen, who are Japanese. By this treaty Americans can go into business anywhere in Japan. They can set up factories and employ Japanese cheap labor to make goods for America, and they can buy where they please. The new treaty will make a great change in Japan, and it will probably be the most prosperous country in the world during the next five or ten years. The settlement of the Chinese war will bring a great amount of money into the country. The biggest cities are already building factories, and foreign trade is being cultivated in every possible way. The Japanese have for some time realized that the markets

of the world are open to them. They are now studying our tastes and they are manufacturing for our markets. They are fast becoming a nation of inventors, and during the past summer I spent some weeks in looking up their industries, especially those which are springing up with a view to American markets. One of these was the business growing up in Japanese rug and matting. It is really wonderful what they have done within a few years in these branches of trade. The Japanese had no rugs before they began to take up the new civilization. They are now making the most beautiful rugs in the world, and the best of these are being exported to America. There is an American firm in Kobe, which is shipping vast quantities of rugs to the United States, and which is introducing the manufacture into Japan in a curious way. Perhaps the most expensive rug ever made was produced by this firm. They had artists to go to all the great museums of Europe and copy the colors and patterns of the finest rugs in the world. They bound these patterns into a book, which they sent out in Japan and put into the hands of the workmen, and now these famous rugs are being copied in Japan. The rugs are brought from India and the new rugs are equal in color to the originals. They sell for a song in comparison with the Turkish rugs, and there is a possibility that the Japanese will take up the making of woolen rugs. If they do, they will work almost altogether by hand, and the market for their rugs will be enormous. Every child in the empire is a genius as

to the manipulation of colors. There are villages in Japan that make nothing but these rugs. I visited one known as Sakai, near Osaka, and I was introduced to the biggest of the manufacturers, a man who employed three thousand hands. The work was done almost altogether by hand, and in houses which looked more like stables than anything else. The proprietor's name was Mitani, and he was a very bright Japanese indeed. He had two hundred houses in his establishment, and he took me to a number of them. Some of the children were working at rug-making when they were under 6 years of age, and there were a number of girls about 10. They received from 7 to 8 cents in silver a day, and they worked from 8 in the morning until 8 at night, having an hour at noon for lunch. They work Sundays and week days, but have two holidays during each month. I talked with Mr. Mitani as to the prices of the rugs, and it is wonderful how cheaply they can be made. Take a rug three feet wide by six feet long of the kind that is used for hearth rugs in the United States, and which costs when sold at home about \$2.25. It takes a Japanese four days to make one of these rugs. The

new treaty between Japan and the United States, which is now in the hands of the Senate, will probably make a big difference in our trade with the Japanese. Heretofore all our business has had to be done through a limited number of the ports of the country. It has been impossible for merchants or importers to travel through the empire, picking out their own goods, and buying direct from the manufacturers. All business has been done through middlemen, who are Japanese. By this treaty Americans can go into business anywhere in Japan. They can set up factories and employ Japanese cheap labor to make goods for America, and they can buy where they please. The new treaty will make a great change in Japan, and it will probably be the most prosperous country in the world during the next five or ten years. The settlement of the Chinese war will bring a great amount of money into the country. The biggest cities are already building factories, and foreign trade is being cultivated in every possible way. The Japanese have for some time realized that the markets

of the world are open to them. They are now studying our tastes and they are manufacturing for our markets. They are fast becoming a nation of inventors, and during the past summer I spent some weeks in looking up their industries, especially those which are springing up with a view to American markets. One of these was the business growing up in Japanese rug and matting. It is really wonderful what they have done within a few years in these branches of trade. The Japanese had no rugs before they began to take up the new civilization. They are now making the most beautiful rugs in the world, and the best of these are being exported to America. There is an American firm in Kobe, which is shipping vast quantities of rugs to the United States, and which is introducing the manufacture into Japan in a curious way. Perhaps the most expensive rug ever made was produced by this firm. They had artists to go to all the great museums of Europe and copy the colors and patterns of the finest rugs in the world. They bound these patterns into a book, which they sent out in Japan and put into the hands of the workmen, and now these famous rugs are being copied in Japan. The rugs are brought from India and the new rugs are equal in color to the originals. They sell for a song in comparison with the Turkish rugs, and there is a possibility that the Japanese will take up the making of woolen rugs. If they do, they will work almost altogether by hand, and the market for their rugs will be enormous. Every child in the empire is a genius as

to the manipulation of colors. There are villages in Japan that make nothing but these rugs. I visited one known as Sakai, near Osaka, and I was introduced to the biggest of the manufacturers, a man who employed three thousand hands. The work was done almost altogether by hand, and in houses which looked more like stables than anything else. The proprietor's name was Mitani, and he was a very bright Japanese indeed. He had two hundred houses in his establishment, and he took me to a number of them. Some of the children were working at rug-making when they were under 6 years of age, and there were a number of girls about 10. They received from 7 to 8 cents in silver a day, and they worked from 8 in the morning until 8 at night, having an hour at noon for lunch. They work Sundays and week days, but have two holidays during each month. I talked with Mr. Mitani as to the prices of the rugs, and it is wonderful how cheaply they can be made. Take a rug three feet wide by six feet long of the kind that is used for hearth rugs in the United States, and which costs when sold at home about \$2.25. It takes a Japanese four days to make one of these rugs. The

new treaty between Japan and the United States, which is now in the hands of the Senate, will probably make a big difference in our trade with the Japanese. Heretofore all our business has had to be done through a limited number of the ports of the country. It has been impossible for merchants or importers to travel through the empire, picking out their own goods, and buying direct from the manufacturers. All business has been done through middlemen, who are Japanese. By this treaty Americans can go into business anywhere in Japan. They can set up factories and employ Japanese cheap labor to make goods for America, and they can buy where they please. The new treaty will make a great change in Japan, and it will probably be the most prosperous country in the world during the next five or ten years. The settlement of the Chinese war will bring a great amount of money into the country. The biggest cities are already building factories, and foreign trade is being cultivated in every possible way. The Japanese have for some time realized that the markets

SOME JAPANESE ECONOMICS.

The people of the far east have nothing like our wants. A workman can furnish his house for less than \$10, and they save in every possible way. It is a very poor American laborer, indeed, who has not \$50 worth of furniture in his house. He has tables that cost all the way from \$2 to \$10 apiece. His chairs cost him from 50 cents upward. His carpets are expensive, and his cooking stove eats a big hole into a month's wages. The Japanese use only mats, and he carpets his house of two or three rooms for as many dollars. His pots, pans and stoves cost him, all told, not more than \$1.50, and I have seen it estimated that a couple can go to house-keeping on \$5.50. Chopticks are by no means so expensive as knives and forks. The people are of wood, costing about a couple of cents apiece. He has no bed, and he sleeps on the floor, and so you see that he saves every way. Think of the saving on rocking chairs and lounges! Take all the beds and cooking stoves in America. What an immense amount they must cost! Suppose our laborers were straw sandals and well-to-do men trotted about on wooden clogs. Suppose our stockings were thrown away, and we used foot mittens that only came as high as the ankles. Suppose, for the next ten years, the 65,000,000 people of the United States would not wear underclothing, and suppose, instead of living on expensive meats, we should confine ourselves to rice, fish, vegetables and tea. You can see what an immense saving there would be. Remember, I do not advocate these changes, but they enter as factors in the competition which is bound to ensue with these people of Asia in the future, when by modern machinery, they will begin to manufacture for the world.

THE LABORER'S DAILY LIFE.

I asked some questions in western Japan as to how the working people live. I was told that nearly every man had his own cottage or house, and that the rent was sometimes as low as 40 cents a month, and the house sometimes only consists of one room. Still, it is wonderful how happy the people are, and how they laugh as they work. The average workman rises at 6, and has his breakfast, consisting of rice and tea. The rice is often



In the bath.

cold, and it may have been left over from last night's dinner. He pours hot tea upon it to warm it, and eats it with chopsticks. At 8 he begins work, and at noon he has a lunch of rice, furnished by his employer. At 6 he eats his dinner at home. This consists of plenty of rice, a little dried fish and clams, if they are in season. In the evening he smokes chrysanthemum, and how they laugh as they work. The average workman rises at 6, and has his breakfast, consisting of rice and tea. The rice is often

NEW JAPANESE INDUSTRIES.

A number of new industries are making their way into Japan, and the great deal of Japanese wallpaper is now shipped to America. It looks much like Lincolnton, and some of it has the appearance of leather. I believe that the Japanese letter paper would sell well in the United States. It shines like silk, and it is wonderfully strong. The sheets made at the government paper mill, near Tokyo, are so tough that a man can stand in the center of the sheet, and be lifted up by others who have hold of the corners. There is a big modern paper mill now in Kobe, Japan, and the wrapping paper of the country is much finer than anything we have. It is as soft as cloth, and they have a way of making the paper so that it has all the qualities of cloth, and is, by no means, offensive to one's touch when used as handkerchiefs. Japan is now publishing some of the most beautiful books of the world, and there is an establishment in Tokyo which will compare in size with those of our big publishers. The prices for printing and engraving are wonderfully cheap, and I believe that our offices could make money by having their plates prepared in Japan. The paper is the best I don't know as to the copyright law in this respect, but you can get the finest of half-tone work, such as is used in our best magazine illustrations, for 15 cents per square inch in American money. Such illustrations cost from 40 to 50 cents per square inch in this country.

JAPANESE CANDIES.

It is wonderful to me that the Japanese candy is not imported into the United States. I believe that some enterprising man, like the fellow who got up these disgusting chewing gums, could make a fortune by shipping a Japanese sweet which is known as midzume into the United States. This is a delicious candy, much more palatable than grapejelly, and of about the same nature. It is said to be excellent for dyspepsia, and some people take it after their meals. It is also in the form of a syrup, and it looks like a thick golden molasses, and is much better to the taste. It could be used for cakes, and the babies could not get into it. It is made from rice and wheat, and it is believed that the same sweet could be made here from the Indian corn. Other candies are made of beans, and all of these sweets could be imported to the United States and sold at good prices. There is hardly anything we use that the Japanese could not make cheaper than we do, and there are very few things which they could not make as well. They are now building watch factories. The wages are so remarkably low, and their workmen can live like lords on what our laborers would starve on.

A Parliamentary Point.

(Detroit Free Press) The old parliamentarian did not like the young man who was paying court to his daughter, and the next time he came to see her the paternal stepped into the reception-room and asked him to depart. "But, sir—" began the caller, in protest. "Your remarks, sir," he interrupted, as he held the door open, "are not in order. A motion to adjourn is not debatable," and the motion carried.

In Self-defense.

(Chicago Tribune) His Wife, George, you are becoming a confirmed smoker. Suburbanite. My dear, I am compelled to ride in the smoking-car so much that I often have to light a cigar in self-defense.

Same Suburbanite (a few hours later).

Amanda, you smell frightfully of raw onions. His Wife. My dear, Bridget frequently eats raw onions, and I've been eating one in self-defense.

CHRISTMAS IN THE ARCTIC.

Mrs. Peary Describes a Notable Holiday—The Midnight Watch: "It's Christmas, Boys! Get Up and be Merry"—A Christmas Box from Home Received Up Near the Pole.

(From a Special Contributor.)

I cannot say "Christmas dawned"—as Christmas stories usually begin, for I had not seen the sun for two months. It was the 24th day of October, at high noon, when we last looked upon Old Sol's smiling face, and then he only bobbed up over South Point for a few moments, filled our little bay with golden light, nodded a friendly good night and went south for the winter.

From that date the twilight of midday grew dimmer and dimmer, the hours of its duration less and less, until unchanging darkness enveloped us during the entire twenty-four hours. On December 1 the sun had reached the southern limit of his wanderings and was just on the point of coming north again, so that we were making our Christmas preparations at the "witching hour of midnight," and that the midnight of the Arctic night.

The bay had been frozen over for nearly two months, and numerous snowdrifts had thrown over the dark rocks and new bay ice a fleecy covering, which reflected back the starlight of the stars or gave additional brilliancy to the Arctic moonlight.

Every alternate fortnight the moon circled around the heavens, gradually lengthening her stay in the sky until for eight or ten days she never went below the horizon at all, though regularly retiring behind the mountains which surround us on three sides. Then she gradually she shortened our allowance of light, until for eight or ten days she left us altogether and only the stars gave us light.

The December moon was with us at Christmas time, and as early as the 18th of the month Mr. Peary had taken advantage of the light, and had gone with En-trikin, Carr and Swain to Kongarduksoah, thirty-five miles away, for a load of dog food. He took a sledge, through train-two sledges and thirty-five dogs—and was home again the next day. The day following Astrup and Lee went to Kamah, twenty-five miles distant, to bring in more material for the dogs. Christmas dinner, while on the 21st En-trikin and Carr went to Kongarduksoah to try the experiment of midwinter deer-shooting by moonlight.

By the 23d every one had returned from the various trips and was given two days' rest, so as to be in good condition for the athletic sports which were to come off on Christmas day.

Our larders were now well filled. In the covered passageway which ran entirely around the house hung a dozen reindeer and bunches of delicious salmon trout fresh from the mountain lake back of Kongarduksoah, where they had fallen victims to the persistent patience and unerring skill of the Eskimos, who speared them through holes cut in the ice. Some of the trout weighed between four and five pounds and were welcomed to our larder as something that did not come out of a tin can.

The cache or storehouse for dog food seemed—as did every one who entered it—under the weight of over a thousand pounds of the meat of walrus which we had killed the previous August.

Feeling assured that the most important part of Christmas festivities—a good dinner—could be provided, instinctively my thoughts turned toward decorations.

How longed we for the holly branches with their red berries, for the festoons of crowsfoot and the aromatic bunches of pine—which are so suggestive of Christmas cheer. But out of doors was a wilderness of whiteness, only the bold precipitous brow of Mt. Bartlett towered up black and threatening, and that was lined with white where the clinging snowflakes that found a resting place in the marks left, even on that rugged brow, by the winter Time. I was confronted by a paradox—nothing green to be had in all Greenland.

Turning from the window with a sigh of disappointment, I re-embarked my rather scanty stock of finery and discovered some pretty ribbons, with which I decorated the photographs of our dear ones hanging along the wall. Next I took the Stars and Stripes which had flown at the Falcon's masthead and draped them against the wall. The brilliant colors seemed to light up the room, and gave it a holiday appearance, which was highly encouraging to "the committee on decorations." Then, from their hiding place, I brought forth the veteran of the previous campaign—the flag that had made the long journey over the ice cap with Mr. Peary two years before, and had flapped its silken folds in the breezes of Independence Bay.

Their colors were dimmed and stained, their folds wrinkled and creased, their edges frayed and torn, but they represented what we love to have about us at all times, and especially at Christmas, that is, old friends.

Christmas had been dusk if I had imported my Christmas eve from New York before I had finished the decorating of the room. I would have rung for lights at once, and the light had been burning all day and every day for weeks, so that operation was unnecessary. The long evening passed quickly away in the genial company of the little daughter, now over 3 months old, who entertained us with songs (?) and laughter in alternate but unequal parts. Despite the fact that she had spent two-thirds of her life without the light of the sun, she was the roughest, rosiest, merriest baby in all Greenland, and, in fact, I was told by the natives, young and old, that she was the finest baby in the north.

Christmas had been dusk if I had imported my Christmas eve from New York before I had finished the decorating of the room. I would have rung for lights at once, and the light had been burning all day and every day for weeks, so that operation was unnecessary. The long evening passed quickly away in the genial company of the little daughter, now over 3 months old, who entertained us with songs (?) and laughter in alternate but unequal parts. Despite the fact that she had spent two-thirds of her life without the light of the sun, she was the roughest, rosiest, merriest baby in all Greenland, and, in fact, I was told by the natives, young and old, that she was the finest baby in the north.

Christmas had been dusk if I had imported my Christmas eve from New York before I had finished the decorating of the room. I would have rung for lights at once, and the light had been burning all day and every day for weeks, so that operation was unnecessary. The long evening passed quickly away in the genial company of the little daughter, now over 3 months old, who entertained us with songs (?) and laughter in alternate but unequal parts. Despite the fact that she had spent two-thirds of her life without the light of the sun, she was the roughest, rosiest, merriest baby in all Greenland, and, in fact, I was told by the natives, young and old, that she was the finest baby in the north.

Christmas had been dusk if I had imported my Christmas eve from New York before I had finished the decorating of the room. I would have rung for lights at once, and the light had been burning all day and every day for weeks, so that operation was unnecessary. The long evening passed quickly away in the genial company of the little daughter, now over 3 months old, who entertained us with songs (?) and laughter in alternate but unequal parts. Despite the fact that she had spent two-thirds of her life without the light of the sun, she was the roughest, rosiest, merriest baby in all Greenland, and, in fact, I was told by the natives, young and old, that she was the finest baby in the north.

Christmas had been dusk if I had imported my Christmas eve from New York before I had finished the decorating of the room. I would have rung for lights at once, and the light had been burning all day and every day for weeks, so that operation was unnecessary. The long evening passed quickly away in the genial company of the little daughter, now over 3 months old, who entertained us with songs (?) and laughter in alternate but unequal parts. Despite the fact that she had spent two-thirds of her life without the light of the sun, she was the roughest, rosiest, merriest baby in all Greenland, and, in fact, I was told by the natives, young and old, that she was the finest baby in the north.

Christmas had been dusk if I had imported my Christmas eve from New York before I had finished the decorating of the room. I would have rung for lights at once, and the light had been burning all day and every day for weeks, so that operation was unnecessary. The long evening passed quickly away in the genial company of the little daughter, now over 3 months old, who entertained us with songs (?) and laughter in alternate but unequal parts. Despite the fact that she had spent two-thirds of her life without the light of the sun, she was the roughest, rosiest, merriest baby in all Greenland, and, in fact, I was told by the natives, young and old, that she was the finest baby in the north.

Jump which somehow had risen in my throat grew larger and larger, the lights became mistier and mistier, until when I unwrapped a little bowl and tiny spoon, and read in my own mother's hand the heartfelt prayer for the welfare of her daughter and little grandchild, I could see no more, but made use of my woman's privilege and indulged in a good cry.

Mr. Peary went out with his usual alacrity, but must have entered very quietly, for he startled me when I at last looked up and saw him watching me. "Come, dear," he said, holding out a glass of champagne, and throwing a heavy shawl over my shoulders he took me by the arm and led me to the door which opened to the south. For a moment stood silently looking over the moonlit bay trying in vain to make our eyes travel as far as our thoughts, then he whispered again: "Come, dear," and

jump which somehow had risen in my throat grew larger and larger, the lights became mistier and mistier, until when I unwrapped a little bowl and tiny spoon, and read in my own mother's hand the heartfelt prayer for the welfare of her daughter and little grandchild, I could see no more, but made use of my woman's privilege and indulged in a good cry.

Mr. Peary went out with his usual alacrity, but must have entered very quietly, for he startled me when I at last looked up and saw him watching me. "Come, dear," he said, holding out a glass of champagne, and throwing a heavy shawl over my shoulders he took me by the arm and led me to the door which opened to the south. For a moment stood silently looking over the moonlit bay trying in vain to make our eyes travel as far as our thoughts, then he whispered again: "Come, dear," and



The sledge race.

together we drank "a merry Christmas to those we love."

It was 10 o'clock before the breakfast dishes were cleared away, and the final preparations were immediately begun for the great event of the day—the athletic contests.

During their trips to the neighboring settlements the boys had invited the natives to come to the "Peary igloo" (Peary house) after so many sleeps, assuring them that there would be lots to see and more to eat. This latter inducement prevailed on many to forsake their own huts, and for several days visitors had been arriving.

The natives are much more presentable in winter than in summer, for the frequent snowstorms to which they are exposed wash their furs and faces and more to eat. This latter inducement prevailed on many to forsake their own huts, and for several days visitors had been arriving.

The natives are much more presentable in winter than in summer, for the frequent snowstorms to which they are exposed wash their furs and faces and more to eat. This latter inducement prevailed on many to forsake their own huts, and for several days visitors had been arriving.

The natives are much more presentable in winter than in summer, for the frequent snowstorms to which they are exposed wash their furs and faces and more to eat. This latter inducement prevailed on many to forsake their own huts, and for several days visitors had been arriving.

The natives are much more presentable in winter than in summer, for the frequent snowstorms to which they are exposed wash their furs and faces and more to eat. This latter inducement prevailed on many to forsake their own huts, and for several days visitors had been arriving.

The natives are much more presentable in winter than in summer, for the frequent snowstorms to which they are exposed wash their furs and faces and more to eat. This latter inducement prevailed on many to forsake their own huts, and for several days visitors had been arriving.

The natives are much more presentable in winter than in summer, for the frequent snowstorms to which they are exposed wash their furs and faces and more to eat. This latter inducement prevailed on many to forsake their own huts, and for several days visitors had been arriving.

The natives are much more presentable in winter than in summer, for the frequent snowstorms to which they are exposed wash their furs and faces and more to eat. This latter inducement prevailed on many to forsake their own huts, and for several days visitors had been arriving.

The natives are much more presentable in winter than in summer, for the frequent snowstorms to which they are exposed wash their furs and faces and more to eat. This latter inducement prevailed on many to forsake their own huts, and for several days visitors had been arriving.

The natives are much more presentable in winter than in summer, for the frequent snowstorms to which they are exposed wash their furs and faces and more to eat. This latter inducement prevailed on many to forsake their own huts, and for several days visitors had been arriving.

The hurdle race was closely contested, and proved a most interesting event. In its arrangement it was probably the most unique feature of the programme. For hurdles we had a product of the tropics—bamboo poles—resting on a product of the Arctic—pillars of snow—the whole lighted by the lurid rays of red signal lamps, which were placed as a warning to the runners where to jump.

Clarke and Carr got away together on the start, and moved like two automatons operated by the same machine. Side by side they sped away, side by side they took the hurdles, one after the other, until it looked as if the race would end in a dead heat. There were only three more hurdles to leap, and still the contestants were shoulder to shoulder. At the first of these Clarke rose to the jump a fraction of a second before Carr, at the next he was half over as Carr left the ground, and at the last he was clear of the stick as Carr jumped, and with this start in his favor reached the string a winner by three paces.

I left the boys playing between events to keep warm, and went up to the house to look after the dinner, which was going to be a very well affair. Mrs. Cross had baked some nice wafers the day before, and we were going to serve them with ice cream—made from condensed milk, of course—for dessert.

Even now, in this land of plenty, I look over the menu with the feeling that we had a first-class dinner, and I know that every one of my guests, as he came up with his appetite sharpened by his exertions and the cold, bracing air, felt that

no tonic was needed to make him do full justice to the meal.

When we came to distribute the prizes it was found that Clarke had won eight of the eleven prizes, and was therefore, awarded a narwhal horn, the prize for the best all-round athlete, besides scooping such minor prizes as a deerskin, boxes of nuts and candies, jars of jam, bottles of lime, grape and raspberry juice, plum pudding, with sauce, etc., not the best training diet in the world, but the material for many a midnight feast.

After the award of prizes it was time to feed our menagerie—eighty Eskimo dogs—and for this purpose several sundry pounds of walrus meat, very ancient and very tough, were cut into pieces weighing from one-half to one and a half pounds each. The dogs were already on edge, and it needed no cry of "huck! huck!" to bring the snarling, fighting, yelping pack about the heels of the feeders.

Hector and Mike, the two St. Bernards brought from the States, towered above the pack, stately and dignified, but this air was soon laid aside when the pieces of meat were scattered before them, as they then they it was fight and win or go hungry. The dog who was fortunate enough to get hold of a piece of meat immediately bolted it whole for fear some other glances would snatch it, and also to enable him to enter again without unnecessary loss of time in the free-for-all fight for another tid-bit.

In honor of the day we gave them an extra large allowance of meat, and I hope they appreciated it, though I have my doubts, for an Eskimo dog is always hungry.

Every one now went into the house, and soon I heard such exclamations as "Sav, have you got a collar?" "Jove! look at this tie!" and the like, from which I judged that the boys were dressing for dinner and were discovering that civilized living left to take care of itself during an Arctic winter does not improve in appearance. However, when at last the dinner bell rang there trooped into the dining-room a dozen well-dressed gentlemen, with "store clothes" and "best shirts" (the store clothes being the fur-clad bibles who had disported themselves on the ice in the forenoon as the dining table, with its snow-white cloth and sparkling glassware, from its every-day oil-cloth-covered self.

A Red Cliffhouse cocktail was handed each gentleman as he took his place, and, all standing, drank to "A merry Christmas to the skill of Mat and Mrs. Cross, presented the following well-prepared dishes:

Broiled salmon trout. Potato patties, with tomato sauce.

Roast saddle of venison, with cranberry sauce.

Mashed potatoes. Green peas.

Cheese. String beans.

Cigars. Ice cream and cake.

Our spirits rose as the dinner progressed, and we were soon as jolly a party—as snug, as comfortable, as well fed—as to be found, even as far south as the equator.

We toasted the flag above us, and wound up the merry evening with that old sailor toast, "Sweethearts and Wives," with the accompaniment of "thanks to the skill of Mat and Mrs. Cross, presented the following well-prepared dishes:

Broiled salmon trout. Potato patties, with tomato sauce.

Roast saddle of venison, with cranberry sauce.

OUR EARTH NO GLOBE.

A Bold, Ingenious and Novel Assault on a World-wide Popular Belief.

By CAPT. MAXIMILIAN WOLFF,

President of the California Military Academy of Aeronauts, San Francisco; Founder of the German Association for Aerial Navigation at Berlin; Captain and President of the Aeronautical Academy in Cologne, Germany; and Also of the Aeronautical Institution in Prague, Bohemia; Inventor of the Steering Gravitation Air-ship, etc.

PREFACE.

Since 1875 I have busied myself extensively with the question whether our Earth is a spherical body, and whether the Copernican system of the mechanics of the celestial bodies is correct or not. I have found a whole series of impossibilities, and feel obliged to publish the errors that I have discovered, in order to call forth the opinions of all learned men, so that we may at last (among other things) perceive clearly what Fate has in store for us.

My researches have shown me that we are hurrying irresistibly toward a catastrophe which can wipe out one-half of the total population of the Earth through



Capt. Maximilian Wolff.

an immense deluge. But my researches have also brought me the conclusion that man has the means to ward off the impending cataclysm.

I therefore most sincerely hope, and fervently pray, that the governments of this Earth may clearly see their duties in this case, and call an international conference to pass on my findings and devise the necessary plans in accordance therewith. The concerted action of all nations is necessary, because the danger is so terrible that no time should be lost, lest millions of human beings perish miserably.

MAXIMILIAN WOLFF.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec., 1894.

I.

INTRODUCTION TO THE EXAMINATION OF THE FORM OF OUR EARTH AND ITS MECHANICAL RELATIONS TO SUN AND MOON.

Ever since the very infancy of the human race, some individuals have studied the phenomena which they saw in the heavens. The conception of the world-creation have been many and diversified; our modern views are the product of a very slow evolution.

In very early times the idea prevailed that the Earth was stationary in the heavens, and that Sun, Moon and Stars revolved around the Earth. Man had already arrived at a high perfection in his observations, and detected errors in the computation of time long before Christ's birth; he knew full well the beginning of the seasons—spring, summer, fall and winter—the coming of full-moon and new-moon, the constellation of the months, and also the difficult calculations of the solar eclipses.

Our modern astronomy bases its calculations upon the works of the astronomers of antiquity. The appearance of the heavens have ever been the same, small changes excepted, but modern man looks upon their phenomena in a different manner than did the man of old. As far as exact mechanics and mathematics are concerned, it does not matter whether the Earth revolves around the Sun, or vice versa; the result remains the same.

The Chinese believed the Earth to be a plate, and that the heavens were put over it like a bell.

The Egyptians and Moors held the Earth to be cylindrical, an opinion which the ancient Greeks adopted. Next came Galileo, who declared the Earth to be a globe like other stars, as Sun and Moon, floating like these bodies in the cosmic space. Then followed Copernicus and Kepler, who elaborated the system. History tells us that it was a very difficult task to get the then living people to accept these modern views. Would not the church, if it acquiesced in these views, lose its authority as infallible teacher of truth, since it must base on the infallible truths of the Bible? And today I am able to state before God and man that the Bible is right, and in part only Galileo, Copernicus and Kepler.

Through this scientific controversy and fight we have also now got to know that a fearful cataclysm is impending, which might tempt us to doubt God's all-embracing love. But God has opened our eyes in time so that we can escape the disaster by acting together. We have, therefore, no cause to accuse our Creator of injustice, since we have received warning and need not rush blindly into destruction.

REASONS AGAINST THE SPHEROID-ITY OF THE EARTH.

If our Earth had the form of a ball, then this ball would have to show laws which apply to the form of a rotating ball. A rotating ball will always force its movable particles toward its largest swinging periphery, whence they are thrust off into space.

Our Creator, in order to show us His laws of nature, has put into the heavens a visible demonstration of the foregoing statement. This demonstration is presented by Saturn's ring; the foundation of this ring (or rather rings) is the result of a swiftly rotating ball.

Now, then, if our Earth had the form of a ball, all bodies of water, accumulations of vapor, (clouds) sea sand, etc., would be forced toward the equator, where the sky would always be cloudy. Instead we find at the equator ever-blue skies, and all bodies of water tend forcibly from the South Pole to the North Pole. The same holds true of all the masses of vapor (clouds). We also find that immense quantities of sea sand are

driven toward the North Pole, where they are deposited.

The course of 75 per cent. of all the rivers is northward, and in few cases a westward or eastward.

I have also particularly observed a shifting of the center of gravity of the great masses of water from south to north.

This shifting of the center of gravity of the great masses of water from south to north is caused by the inclination of the axis of the Earth, which has reached 24 deg. on the North Pole in twenty years.

We have also learned, through nautical coast measurements, that all the continents are pointed at their southern ends, while to the north they become broader.

The continents clearly show a conical form; now if our Earth were a ball, then the continents would gradually become broader from the alluvion of sea sand. But what do we see at the equator? Right there we find that the land narrows more and more.

Aside from these reasons against the sphericity of the Earth, there remains for our consideration the static law, according to which all solid and liquid bodies must find their equilibrium. Everybody knows that all liquids tend to a horizontal position—a fact which is made use of in the hydrostatic balance. The waters of the oceans are not exempted from this law of statics.

The center of gravity of the oceanic waters is shifting permanently every day in consequence of the revolution of the Earth, because the attraction of the Earth (magnetic cohesion) cannot keep the water molecules immovable; the magnetic cohesion of our Earth is therefore not strong enough.

It has been assumed that the Moon causes the tides, because they correspond pretty nearly with the phases of the Moon. Now if the Moon had the qualities to move these immense bodies of water, why then should the Moon not also produce tides in the inland lakes? If the Moon had the powers which she is supposed to have, then she should also be able to divert the waters of the oceans, and produce a magnetic needle, but the magnetic needle does not vary one-tenth degree of the position it happens to be in, and the influence of the Moon on any vertically-suspended magnetic needle practically amounts to naught.

It will be seen, therefore, that the learned were wrong, because it could only be a magnetic radiation coming from the Moon which could shift about great masses of water. A chemical action of the Moon, whereby these great bodies of water could be moved, is, of course, entirely out of the question.

The Sun also has but very little influence to divert the magnetic needle. Indeed the direction of the magnetic needle is solely conditioned by magnetic currents in the Earth.

Now all this goes to show that the tides originate from the revolution of the Earth, moreover, since all bodies of water must obey the law of statics, it follows that the axis of the Earth is not only horizontally, as well as the water level of the oceans, from south to north, whilst from west to east alone the level changes hourly.

Another proof of the horizontal position of the axis of the Earth in the universe is found in the fact that the tides strike the South Pole and the North Pole at the same place, and that the tides arrive at the same places which lie ahead of those at the South Pole and the North Pole.

The great oceans are but small depressions in the shell of the Earth, which in proportion to the diameter of the Earth can scarcely be represented graphically and mathematically.

Every one of these oceans has its own special center of gravity; if this center of gravity lies in the line of the mid-day Sun, then the height of the water on the opposite coasts of the ocean is equal, but a second later, and the water rushes from west to east in the shape of a high sea, extending from south to north, and striking the nearest islands or coasts of continents. But if the center of gravity passes through the midday line, then the water will be 150 feet higher at that point than at the coasts; it runs off in the opposite direction of the revolution of the Earth.

Since we have two great oceans, we have twice ebb and twice flood in the twenty-four hours during which the Earth revolves around itself.

One proof that the Earth is not a spherical body lies in the fact that pendular trials show an increase in the length of the Earth the farther we go from south to north. If the Earth was a spherical body, then its attractive power would have to increase toward the ideal equator, and decrease uniformly toward the poles.

The pendulum has proven that the largest bodies of land must lie to the north, and that there the body of the Earth must have its greatest extension (diameter).

Now, if we sum up all this data, we ought to feel satisfied that the form of our Earth is other than spherical.

Experimental researches have convinced me that our Earth can have no other form than that of an elongated cone, the base of which ends nearly hemispherically; it resembles, therefore, somewhat a fully developed human embryo. (Observe Fig. 1.)

If we imagine this conical body in rotation, that is, revolving itself around its longitudinal axis, then this cone must swing permanently around its South Pole, and must describe a circle, within which the cone must swing. There are, therefore, two movements of the Earth: one around the axis of the Earth, producing day and night, then the one of the circle, creating, in connection with the Moon, the months, respectively the phases of the Moon.

The mechanical relations of Sun, Moon and Earth will become apparent by Fig. 2.

Presented by Saturn's ring; the foundation of this ring (or rather rings) is the result of a swiftly rotating ball.

Now, then, if our Earth had the form of a ball, all bodies of water, accumulations of vapor, (clouds) sea sand, etc., would be forced toward the equator, where the sky would always be cloudy. Instead we find at the equator ever-blue skies, and all bodies of water tend forcibly from the South Pole to the North Pole. The same holds true of all the masses of vapor (clouds). We also find that immense quantities of sea sand are

Earth. We see in Fig. 2 the arrangement and order as I have found it by goniometrical computation. If the Sun has the position as in Fig. 2, then it is winter at the North Pole, and in the northern half of the Earth. When, during the month of August, the Sun stands higher, then the rays of the Sun—their angle remaining the same—will at a greater distance of the Sun from the Earth, reach the North Pole, and we have summer over the central area of the entire surface of the Earth.

Fig. 2 will also show that the full Moon can be seen at 4 o'clock p.m., at the same time on one part of the Earth as at midnight on the opposite side of the Earth.

This phenomenon, which can be perceived quite frequently, is simply impossible, according to Galileo, Copernicus and Kepler, as is evident from Fig. 3.

Fig. 3

This figure represents the old system, if the observer imagines himself standing above the Sun, looking at the planets. In this position the Sun can only strike the back part of the Moon, and is, therefore, invisible for the day side of the Earth. At the same time our tip-toes see the full Moon at midnight, a circumstance which can be corroborated by photograph every time it comes about.

Can this phenomenon be reconciled with the old system? Methinks that even a man of very limited reasoning faculties should be able to see the incongruity of the old way, and the astronomers should be able to understand its impossibilities.

My illustration, on the other hand, seems to me to need no special explanation, because everybody can see that the phases of the Moon are developed by the ebb and flow of the off-rolling earth-cone, the Moon at the same time remaining stationary.

The Moon always shows us the same side, and does not revolve around her axis. According to the old system, the Moon would have to revolve around her own axis, disturbing by its tremendous velocity great masses of ether. The cosmic space, with its millions of planets or stars with visible spheres, and also the great nebulous stars, etc., cannot be absolutely void of some kind of intercommunicating atmosphere.

Aside from the impossibilities set forth, the Moon, according to the old system, would have to rise and set, now east, now west. But we can prove that the Moon rises where the Sun sets for us. My system is self-explanatory in this respect also, and no defects, like those in the case of the old system, and the Moon, can be charged against it.

Experimental research will prove the impossibility of the Moon rushing on at the rate of about 3000 geographical miles per hour, since at such a speed the Moon would dissolve into vapor or gas like a falling meteor.

Such velocity would be, moreover, a waste of energy, for which there could be no reason. Nature always husbands energy; man generally uses a great deal of energy to produce little or nothing.

Look at the little lady-bug producing at will an electric glow. How much energy, do you reckon, would it have to use to produce such a glow? Man would have to possess proportionately an inherent force equalling 100-horse power to enable him to imitate the glow of a lady-bug.

In order to understand better the natural laws in force on our Earth, let us now look at the hypothesis laid down by me in Fig. 4; every man has to use his own judgment as to whether or not he can admit that my explanation of these phenomena must be correct. Fig. 4 is an illustration of my system with the observer supposed to be above the Earth, looking down upon the Sun, Moon and Earth.

The Sun, as will be seen, occupies the center space; the earth-cone has its pointed end (South Pole) close to the center, and its base (North Pole) toward the Moon lies in the exterior course of the Earth, motionless; she moves toward the center only at the time of lunar eclipses, as in this way partial or total eclipses are created. Later on, when I come to speak of cyclones, I shall explain why the Moon is forced from time to time toward the center.

Now to return to the observer above the Sun; he will see the earth-cone always revolving in the left to right, if he faces the base of the cone; he will see presently the midday line, to the left the morning point and to the right the evening point. The illustration will explain why the inhabitants of the Earth see the Moon sometimes to the south, sometimes in the north. The different phases of the Moon, as depicted in Fig. 5, will explain to the reader how man must see the Moon from the night side (see Fig. 2) of the earth.

WEST. AMERICA. SOUTH. AFRICA. EAST. FIG. 4

FIG. 5

FIG. 6

FIG. 7

FIG. 8

FIG. 9

FIG. 10

FIG. 11

FIG. 12

FIG. 13

FIG. 14

FIG. 15

FIG. 16

FIG. 17

FIG. 18

FIG. 19

FIG. 20

FIG. 21

result of producing, with the revolving earth-cone a slight spiral movement. The spiral axis of the earth-cone is proof enough of this assertion.

Fig. 4 also shows that all the great bodies of oceanic waters must tend to the North Pole, and that the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans must circulate over the North Pole.

During these circulations over the North Pole, the great bodies of water run off into the volcanic system of the North Pole, to reappear at different places of the Earth as cold, or warm springs, caldrons, etc., at last returning again into the ocean. The entire interior of the Earth is permeated by millions of canals of all kinds, which are directed toward the South Pole. The cold springs are the result of big icebergs being drawn into the interior of the Earth (the North Pole) and in contact with heated waters, and cooling those.

The origin of the warm springs can be explained by the assumption that the waters which sink into the interior of the Earth at the North Pole, and their courses, meet chemical substances and lime formations, and naturally become heated, when they form chemical compounds with the water. The corresponding chemical process of digestion in man and his secretions, and also the circulation of his blood.

The large mass of N. N. water falling into the interior of the Earth at the North Pole produces a heavy pressure on the longitudinal axis of the Earth, keeping it in a constant state of vibration for the rotation (revolution) of the Earth.

Another reason we may find in the fact that the Sun, by his vehement rotations, causes a sphere of heat and light, the radiation of the Earth that a strong pressure is exerted upon that part of the Earth which faces the Sun, and that thus the rays of the Sun are directed toward the North Pole, and the rays of the Earth toward the South Pole. The cold springs are the result of big icebergs being drawn into the interior of the Earth (the North Pole) and in contact with heated waters, and cooling those.

The origin of the warm springs can be explained by the assumption that the waters which sink into the interior of the Earth at the North Pole, and their courses, meet chemical substances and lime formations, and naturally become heated, when they form chemical compounds with the water. The corresponding chemical process of digestion in man and his secretions, and also the circulation of his blood.

The large mass of N. N. water falling into the interior of the Earth at the North Pole produces a heavy pressure on the longitudinal axis of the Earth, keeping it in a constant state of vibration for the rotation (revolution) of the Earth.

Another reason we may find in the fact that the Sun, by his vehement rotations, causes a sphere of heat and light, the radiation of the Earth that a strong pressure is exerted upon that part of the Earth which faces the Sun, and that thus the rays of the Sun are directed toward the North Pole, and the rays of the Earth toward the South Pole. The cold springs are the result of big icebergs being drawn into the interior of the Earth (the North Pole) and in contact with heated waters, and cooling those.

The origin of the warm springs can be explained by the assumption that the waters which sink into the interior of the Earth at the North Pole, and their courses, meet chemical substances and lime formations, and naturally become heated, when they form chemical compounds with the water. The corresponding chemical process of digestion in man and his secretions, and also the circulation of his blood.

The large mass of N. N. water falling into the interior of the Earth at the North Pole produces a heavy pressure on the longitudinal axis of the Earth, keeping it in a constant state of vibration for the rotation (revolution) of the Earth.

Another reason we may find in the fact that the Sun, by his vehement rotations, causes a sphere of heat and light, the radiation of the Earth that a strong pressure is exerted upon that part of the Earth which faces the Sun, and that thus the rays of the Sun are directed toward the North Pole, and the rays of the Earth toward the South Pole. The cold springs are the result of big icebergs being drawn into the interior of the Earth (the North Pole) and in contact with heated waters, and cooling those.

The origin of the warm springs can be explained by the assumption that the waters which sink into the interior of the Earth at the North Pole, and their courses, meet chemical substances and lime formations, and naturally become heated, when they form chemical compounds with the water. The corresponding chemical process of digestion in man and his secretions, and also the circulation of his blood.

The large mass of N. N. water falling into the interior of the Earth at the North Pole produces a heavy pressure on the longitudinal axis of the Earth, keeping it in a constant state of vibration for the rotation (revolution) of the Earth.

Another reason we may find in the fact that the Sun, by his vehement rotations, causes a sphere of heat and light, the radiation of the Earth that a strong pressure is exerted upon that part of the Earth which faces the Sun, and that thus the rays of the Sun are directed toward the North Pole, and the rays of the Earth toward the South Pole. The cold springs are the result of big icebergs being drawn into the interior of the Earth (the North Pole) and in contact with heated waters, and cooling those.

The origin of the warm springs can be explained by the assumption that the waters which sink into the interior of the Earth at the North Pole, and their courses, meet chemical substances and lime formations, and naturally become heated, when they form chemical compounds with the water. The corresponding chemical process of digestion in man and his secretions, and also the circulation of his blood.

The large mass of N. N. water falling into the interior of the Earth at the North Pole produces a heavy pressure on the longitudinal axis of the Earth, keeping it in a constant state of vibration for the rotation (revolution) of the Earth.

Another reason we may find in the fact that the Sun, by his vehement rotations, causes a sphere of heat and light, the radiation of the Earth that a strong pressure is exerted upon that part of the Earth which faces the Sun, and that thus the rays of the Sun are directed toward the North Pole, and the rays of the Earth toward the South Pole. The cold springs are the result of big icebergs being drawn into the interior of the Earth (the North Pole) and in contact with heated waters, and cooling those.

The origin of the warm springs can be explained by the assumption that the waters which sink into the interior of the Earth at the North Pole, and their courses, meet chemical substances and lime formations, and naturally become heated, when they form chemical compounds with the water. The corresponding chemical process of digestion in man and his secretions, and also the circulation of his blood.

The large mass of N. N. water falling into the interior of the Earth at the North Pole produces a heavy pressure on the longitudinal axis of the Earth, keeping it in a constant state of vibration for the rotation (revolution) of the Earth.

Another reason we may find in the fact that the Sun, by his vehement rotations, causes a sphere of heat and light, the radiation of the Earth that a strong pressure is exerted upon that part of the Earth which faces the Sun, and that thus the rays of the Sun are directed toward the North Pole, and the rays of the Earth toward the South Pole. The cold springs are the result of big icebergs being drawn into the interior of the Earth (the North Pole) and in contact with heated waters, and cooling those.

The origin of the warm springs can be explained by the assumption that the waters which sink into the interior of the Earth at the North Pole, and their courses, meet chemical substances and lime formations, and naturally become heated, when they form chemical compounds with the water. The corresponding chemical process of digestion in man and his secretions, and also the circulation of his blood.

The large mass of N. N. water falling into the interior of the Earth at the North Pole produces a heavy pressure on the longitudinal axis of the Earth, keeping it in a constant state of vibration for the rotation (revolution) of the Earth.

Another reason we may find in the fact that the Sun, by his vehement rotations, causes a sphere of heat and light, the radiation of the Earth that a strong pressure is exerted upon that part of the Earth which faces the Sun, and that thus the rays of the Sun are directed toward the North Pole, and the rays of the Earth toward the South Pole. The cold springs are the result of big icebergs being drawn into the interior of the Earth (the North Pole) and in contact with heated waters, and cooling those.

The origin of the warm springs can be explained by the assumption that the waters which sink into the interior of the Earth at the North Pole, and their courses, meet chemical substances and lime formations, and naturally become heated, when they form chemical compounds with the water. The corresponding chemical process of digestion in man and his secretions, and also the circulation of his blood.

The large mass of N. N. water falling into the interior of the Earth at the North Pole produces a heavy pressure on the longitudinal axis of the Earth, keeping it in a constant state of vibration for the rotation (revolution) of the Earth.

Another reason we may find in the fact that the Sun, by his vehement rotations, causes a sphere of heat and light, the radiation of the Earth that a strong pressure is exerted upon that part of the Earth which faces the Sun, and that thus the rays of the Sun are directed toward the North Pole, and the rays of the Earth toward the South Pole. The cold springs are the result of big icebergs being drawn into the interior of the Earth (the North Pole) and in contact with heated waters, and cooling those.

The origin of the warm springs can be explained by the assumption that the waters which sink into the interior of the Earth at the North Pole, and their courses, meet chemical substances and lime formations, and naturally become heated, when they form chemical compounds with the water. The corresponding chemical process of digestion in man and his secretions, and also the circulation of his blood.

The large mass of N. N. water falling into the interior of the Earth at the North Pole produces a heavy pressure on the longitudinal axis of the Earth, keeping it in a constant state of vibration for the rotation (revolution) of the Earth.

Another reason we may find in the fact that the Sun, by his vehement rotations, causes a sphere of heat and light, the radiation of the Earth that a strong pressure is exerted upon that part of the Earth which faces the Sun, and that thus the rays of the Sun are directed toward the North Pole, and the rays of the Earth toward the South Pole. The cold springs are the result of big icebergs being drawn into the interior of the Earth (the North Pole) and in contact with heated waters, and cooling those.

The origin of the warm springs can be explained by the assumption that the waters which sink into the interior of the Earth at the North Pole, and their courses, meet chemical substances and lime formations, and naturally become heated, when they form chemical compounds with the water. The corresponding chemical process of digestion in man and his secretions, and also the circulation of his blood.

The large mass of N. N. water falling into the interior of the Earth at the North Pole produces a heavy pressure on the longitudinal axis of the Earth, keeping it in a constant state of vibration for the rotation (revolution) of the Earth.

Another reason we may find in the fact that the Sun, by his vehement rotations, causes a sphere of heat and light, the radiation of the Earth that a strong pressure is exerted upon that part of the Earth which faces the Sun, and that thus the rays of the Sun are directed toward the North Pole, and the rays of the Earth toward the South Pole. The cold springs are the result of big icebergs being drawn into the interior of the Earth (the North Pole) and in contact with heated waters, and cooling those.

The origin of the warm springs can be explained by the assumption that the waters which sink into the interior of the Earth at the North Pole, and their courses, meet chemical substances and lime formations, and naturally become heated, when they form chemical compounds with the water. The corresponding chemical process of digestion in man and his secretions, and also the circulation of his blood.

because in that case our Earth could only have a diameter of about twenty-five to thirty geographical miles. We know from practical experience that our Earth is certainly larger than that. In order to enable everybody to understand this fact, I will submit the following illustration.

FIG. 6

FIG. 7

FIG. 8

FIG. 9

FIG. 10

FIG. 11

FIG. 12

FIG. 13

FIG. 14

FIG. 15

FIG. 16

FIG. 17

FIG. 18

FIG. 19

FIG. 20

FIG. 21

FIG. 22

FIG. 23

FIG. 24

FIG. 25

FIG. 26

FIG. 27

FIG. 28

FIG. 29

FIG. 30

FIG. 31

FIG. 32

FIG. 33

FIG. 34

FIG. 35

FIG. 36

FIG. 37

FIG. 38

heads toward the north and our feet pointed south. I have found that any man sleeping with his body extended in the direction just mentioned, will get over any sickness easily and quickly, and will always have a strong power of will, and can stand great privations and even war.

Every new-born child will cry and be unwell generally until it is laid to rest in the proper direction. Terrestrial magnetism cannot be isolated; if there were a substance to isolate terrestrial magnetism, then we would have long since a perpetual motion, which is an everlasting machine power, which so many have sought for in vain. To help my lay-readers to get a proper conception of magnetism, I will relate the following experiment, which was made to find out the action of magnetism.

Now, then, a great block of glass, a cubic yard in size, was manufactured in one solid piece, without seams, with just enough space in the center of the block to admit of a magnetic needle turning freely in that space. Terrestrial magnetism turned that needle just the same as if there had been no block of glass.

Every piece of iron which remains suspended motionless in the air will be pulled magnetic after some months—proof enough that there is in the air an invisible magnetic current which produces such results. In regard to that I have said on the subject of prolonging one's life, I will not again counsel everybody to follow my directions.

The same influence that magnetism exerts on human life is also exerted on the life of animals and plants. If the enormous electrical powers in the air were properly made use of, then every acre of land would produce a harvest of wheat, and that product of a greatly increased nutritive quality. All that is necessary to produce such results is to construct on the great axis of the Earth a range of great steel cables, and then to run a wire from apparatus to suck in the electricity for many miles, from the air. The electricity so gotten would have to be transmitted to the soil by cables. The cost of construction would have to be borne, but once while the results would be permanent and would more than pay for the outlay in a few years. There would also be an incidental benefit arising from the construction of such devices (perhaps even greater than the primary one) in this, that it would be the prevention of



FASHIONABLE KRIS KRINGLE.

MRS. WALDORF ASTOR'S CHRISTMAS PATRIOTISM.

Women Who Lead New York Society Wear Their Smartest Clothes for Visiting the Slums on Christmas Day.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—(Special Correspondence.) There is no questioning the fact that members of New York's Four Hundred will give with a lavish hand at Christmas tide.

MRS. ASTOR'S MUNIFICENCE.

The Astors are invariably to the fore when December comes around. No matter in what part of the world they happen to be, their pet charities receive the same munificent check as when forwarded by a liveried footman from the Fifth-avenue mansion.

Mrs. William Waldorf Astor, who has sent over gold dollars sufficient to gladden the hearts and stomachs of a few hundred newboys in Duane street. A big dinner, progressing appetizingly from turkey to ice cream, will be given them. When eating has actually become a bore, the little wage-earners will be supplied with cardigan jackets and shoes. In addition to the substantial gift-giving, a box of English holly will be shipped from the wood ash owns, and every boy can eat his dinner with the red berries of his personal remembrance pinned on his coat. These young beneficiaries decline to ques-

tion Mrs. Astor's allegiance to the Union Jack, but bless her for her bounty and wafle hearty thanks across the water to Cliveden-on-the-Thames.

MRS. SLOAN'S GOOD WORK.

Though Mrs. Astor's purse strings may be a foot or so longer than Mrs. "Willie" Sloan's, the latter's charity is no less broad. Each time the public sees Mrs. Sloan's name heralded at a fashionable function, it would be an even wager that the list of some organized charity could produce its duplicate. From Mrs. Sloan's lovely home in Lenox will come much greenery and American holly, to be equally divided between her own stately mansion and the sufferers at the Maternity Hospital, which she endowed. Every bed will have its Christmas decoration for tired eyes to enjoy, while in the various wards will be spread all the substantial delicacies of the day for those who can sit at table. From registering office to nursery all will be brightness and cheer as a gift from the woman who regards her millions as a trust.

Mrs. Sloan also gives a great dinner at the German Industrial Home and means to be present and distribute the Christmas-tree gifts, if possible. In fact, a number of fashionable women will make a point of driving about the schools of which they are patronesses, wearing for these visits their very finest costumes. The old women and children like to see all this finery; it appeals to their pride, for they feel in a manner that it reflects great credit upon them.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC PHILANTHROPIST.

A list of fashionable Samaritans would be incomplete unless Mrs. D. Willis James was mentioned. Her philanthropic personality pervades so many arteries of



A Nineteenth Century Angel.

Christian work, that, to quote vulgarly, she seems to have "a finger in every charity pie." "The poor in this case who pull out the plums of her placing.

An amusing pen picture was given recently of the magazine men sitting in the shade on sweltering days, outlining joy stories and sketches for the coming Christmas numbers. I believe Mrs. James actually does this. All through the summer days in her beautiful Morristown home she is devising plans for the poor when the snow comes.

Her work consists not only in checks to organized societies, but a deal of personal supervision, frequently making suggestions of great sociological value and actively seeing to their practical execution.

For two winters she has been providing four hundred little tots at the Astor Memorial with hot lunches. She knew the recess desolation to the child who has no lunch and the practical value of a substantial meal to these ill-fated Italians on Mott street in the middle of the day. So the luncheon was sent from the schoolhouse at noon, and the afternoon studies have been a joy to the teachers.

The same charity is to be magnified for the feast day. It seems that all Mott street is invited to dinner—barring the Chinese. The mothers are washing out their best bandanas and all the peanut

ly frosted with gilt or silver, somewhere, and showing sides or tops of isinglass, through which gleam the tinted candles. In the same bag are made splendid gold and silver mallets and hammers, seven inches long, that sell for five cents apiece. Colored cornucopias of thick glass paper, ornamented with beads or figures, can be found at 1 cent each.

Larger and more decorative ones are 5 cents, and the effect of these is much improved by mixing with them candy bags of tartan cut in boot, star, crescent and heart shapes and worked round with tinsel thread or bright wool. Three cents will buy a Chinese lantern, crinkled like a grown up one, and gay with color. Last, but not least, along with gilt stars and crescents and silver spangles, comes the many-colored tinsel, the jeweled mass that gives such a fairy-like look of splendor to the Christmas tree. It is sold in 5-cent packages, three of which are sufficient for a tree four feet in height.

The little tin candle-stands are 6 cents the dozen. Colored glass balls in strings of twelve come from 5 to 15 cents, and a single great one squared off in diamond points or gleaming round like a frosty moon, will be only 10 cents.

Over this, but not least, along with gilt stars and crescents and silver spangles, comes the many-colored tinsel, the jeweled mass that gives such a fairy-like look of splendor to the Christmas tree. It is sold in 5-cent packages, three of which are sufficient for a tree four feet in height.

The same charity is to be magnified for the feast day. It seems that all Mott street is invited to dinner—barring the Chinese. The mothers are washing out their best bandanas and all the peanut

ly frosted with gilt or silver, somewhere, and showing sides or tops of isinglass, through which gleam the tinted candles. In the same bag are made splendid gold and silver mallets and hammers, seven inches long, that sell for five cents apiece. Colored cornucopias of thick glass paper, ornamented with beads or figures, can be found at 1 cent each.

Larger and more decorative ones are 5 cents, and the effect of these is much improved by mixing with them candy bags of tartan cut in boot, star, crescent and heart shapes and worked round with tinsel thread or bright wool. Three cents will buy a Chinese lantern, crinkled like a grown up one, and gay with color. Last, but not least, along with gilt stars and crescents and silver spangles, comes the many-colored tinsel, the jeweled mass that gives such a fairy-like look of splendor to the Christmas tree. It is sold in 5-cent packages, three of which are sufficient for a tree four feet in height.

The same charity is to be magnified for the feast day. It seems that all Mott street is invited to dinner—barring the Chinese. The mothers are washing out their best bandanas and all the peanut

A CAROL OF CLOTHES.

BEWITCHING FROCKS FOR THE CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.

Some of the Beautiful Costumes that Will be Worn on the Twenty-Fifth of December—Requirements.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—(Special Correspondence.) Along with other Christmas hymns certainly the carol of clothes may be sung!

For if Christmas comes but once a year, so also do many of those hearty holiday expansions that distinguish it; and in a frock-to-put the matter in a nutshell—not made for the occasion, no girl's heart can be expected to breathe peace and good will toward man demanded by the blessed Yule time.

OTHER TENDER-HEARTED FASHIONS.

Besides Mrs. A. Newell Morris's big dinner at the West Side Memorial, and Miss Rhineland's feast for her school on Eighty-eighth street, Miss Helen Gould has provided the matron of the Home for the Friendless with a check that will serve a jolly Christmas for all its inmates.

Another well-known woman has selected twenty-seven children at the same school to send a Santa Claus with lovely presents in the early morning. This is in remembrance of a child she has lost.

One of the late Mr. Livingstone's favorite Christmas charities was giving a bountiful supply of clothing to the children of the industrial schools. He gave a check to an organized society for the materials. Strong hosepuns and flannel were bought and the work apportioned by this society to poor and deserving seamstresses. This way lay a double benefit. The children were warmly clothed and the women liberally paid. Mr. Livingstone's daughter, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, carries out to the letter her father's policy.

There is only a cursory glance at the pleasure to be given to the poor of New York on Christmas day by the city's social leaders. Lodging-houses are to be provided for by well-inclined millionaires. The hospitals at Blackwell's and North Brother's Island each have a donor. The Vassar girls will give their annual generous dinner and Christmas tree to the children at the Messiah Home on Stuyvesant

square; each of the Y.W.C.A.s are remembered, and, altogether, in looking over the growing lists of charity societies, it would appear that they include every subscriber to the Patriarch bells.

CHEAP CHRISTMAS TREES.

Trimming a Young Pine Sapling for Two Dollars at Short Notice.

(From a Special Contributor.) Christmas trees need no longer be objected to on the score of expense. With \$2 to spare, and a moderate allowance of wit and patience as well, a really wonderful one can be turned out, and if this should be doubted, here are a few facts, mere Kris Kringle market prices, as it were, to prove the truth of the statement.

To begin, 15 cents will buy the tree itself. One of the fragrant young pines that come from Berkshire county or Maine is best for the purpose. For the price given, it may measure all the way from 4 to 5 1/2 feet, and be fat or slim as fancy likes, though the plumper article might be suggested as lending toward more gratifying results. The wooden rest that supports it will be 10 cents extra. Next comes the business of trimming, and here the maternal breast will swell with pride and joy.

For the vast number of dainty trifles \$1.75 can buy for this use—elegant Parisian little trifles—is something to produce sensations of positive wealth, even opulence. A box of one dozen selected ornaments, comprising champagne bottles, rolling pins, washbasins, coal scuttles and flower pots sell for 12 cents.

Each tiny object is a bon boniere, heavily

of the pale pink that holds it down at the center from shoulder to cuff edge.

REQUIREMENTS OF CHRISTMAS COSTUMES.

Wherefore, then, it behooves you, if only in the cause of charity, to look well to your Christmas gown.

See to it, too, that its materials are not so fine as to make it, in any possible after-dinner frolicking like a dead weight on your mind; and if you wish to reflect one of the daintiest whims of fashion, trim your bodice with yellow lace.

A PARIS CONFECTION.

Be you blonde, one of the tall, pale lily sort, here is a dress that will suit you for both dinner and dance. It is shown in the design whose skirt goes are outlined with narrow ruching, which is made of yellow valenciennes lace, the other materials being Nile-green satin under mouseline de sole of the same shade. Substitute for this perishable drape—a Parisian fancy, of course—white Swiss, the very sheers to be had, and for the rich satin and real lace figured Nile-green chine silk, and imitation valenciennes colored with coffee to a pale yellow, and see the result.

HOW TO MAKE IT.

Begin by making an entire gown of the chine silk. Hang over the stiff-laced

skirt with organ pipe back, a second one of the Swiss in twelve umbrella gores, each one of which is outlined with a tiny lace ruching.

At each side of the front gore there is a second outlining of the lace fashioned into puffs to form an infant-robe effect. In the same way as the skirt, a round baby bodice is first made of the chine silk; up to putting the sleeves in and the deep cape collar on.

Over this gather the Swiss full at the back, letting it drop at the waist in front in a slightly blouse effect.

The cape collar has a foundation of self bobbinet which is covered with close up and down rows of the narrow lace ruching to form a ruffled surface.

From the armhole inside the sleeves come two long loops of the lace inserting sewed together in four strips; these loop around the arm at the bottom of the sleeve and continue back to the armhole, dragging the sleeves up short at the inside, and leaving it in a long puff at the outer line. Finally, this adorable rig can be finished with a belt, that could almost make the Christmas bells themselves ring out with joy.

ANOTHER LOVELY FROCK.

At each side an inch wide band of white satin, sew two the same width of Nile green Parisian embroidery; have this, if possible, worked in white laces New-

York, Dec. 22.—(Special Correspondence.) Along with other Christmas hymns certainly the carol of clothes may be sung!

For if Christmas comes but once a year, so also do many of those hearty holiday expansions that distinguish it; and in a frock-to-put the matter in a nutshell—not made for the occasion, no girl's heart can be expected to breathe peace and good will toward man demanded by the blessed Yule time.

OTHER TENDER-HEARTED FASHIONS.

Besides Mrs. A. Newell Morris's big dinner at the West Side Memorial, and Miss Rhineland's feast for her school on Eighty-eighth street, Miss Helen Gould has provided the matron of the Home for the Friendless with a check that will serve a jolly Christmas for all its inmates.

Another well-known woman has selected twenty-seven children at the same school to send a Santa Claus with lovely presents in the early morning. This is in remembrance of a child she has lost.

One of the late Mr. Livingstone's favorite Christmas charities was giving a bountiful supply of clothing to the children of the industrial schools. He gave a check to an organized society for the materials. Strong hosepuns and flannel were bought and the work apportioned by this society to poor and deserving seamstresses. This way lay a double benefit. The children were warmly clothed and the women liberally paid. Mr. Livingstone's daughter, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, carries out to the letter her father's policy.

There is only a cursory glance at the pleasure to be given to the poor of New York on Christmas day by the city's social leaders. Lodging-houses are to be provided for by well-inclined millionaires. The hospitals at Blackwell's and North Brother's Island each have a donor. The Vassar girls will give their annual generous dinner and Christmas tree to the children at the Messiah Home on Stuyvesant

square; each of the Y.W.C.A.s are remembered, and, altogether, in looking over the growing lists of charity societies, it would appear that they include every subscriber to the Patriarch bells.

CHEAP CHRISTMAS TREES.

Trimming a Young Pine Sapling for Two Dollars at Short Notice.

(From a Special Contributor.) Christmas trees need no longer be objected to on the score of expense. With \$2 to spare, and a moderate allowance of wit and patience as well, a really wonderful one can be turned out, and if this should be doubted, here are a few facts, mere Kris Kringle market prices, as it were, to prove the truth of the statement.

For the vast number of dainty trifles \$1.75 can buy for this use—elegant Parisian little trifles—is something to produce sensations of positive wealth, even opulence. A box of one dozen selected ornaments, comprising champagne bottles, rolling pins, washbasins, coal scuttles and flower pots sell for 12 cents.

Each tiny object is a bon boniere, heavily

of the pale pink that holds it down at the center from shoulder to cuff edge.

REQUIREMENTS OF CHRISTMAS COSTUMES.

Wherefore, then, it behooves you, if only in the cause of charity, to look well to your Christmas gown.

See to it, too, that its materials are not so fine as to make it, in any possible after-dinner frolicking like a dead weight on your mind; and if you wish to reflect one of the daintiest whims of fashion, trim your bodice with yellow lace.

A PARIS CONFECTION.

Be you blonde, one of the tall, pale lily sort, here is a dress that will suit you for both dinner and dance. It is shown in the design whose skirt goes are outlined with narrow ruching, which is made of yellow valenciennes lace, the other materials being Nile-green satin under mouseline de sole of the same shade. Substitute for this perishable drape—a Parisian fancy, of course—white Swiss, the very sheers to be had, and for the rich satin and real lace figured Nile-green chine silk, and imitation valenciennes colored with coffee to a pale yellow, and see the result.

HOW TO MAKE IT.

Begin by making an entire gown of the chine silk. Hang over the stiff-laced

skirt with organ pipe back, a second one of the Swiss in twelve umbrella gores, each one of which is outlined with a tiny lace ruching.

At each side of the front gore there is a second outlining of the lace fashioned into puffs to form an infant-robe effect. In the same way as the skirt, a round baby bodice is first made of the chine silk; up to putting the sleeves in and the deep cape collar on.

Over this gather the Swiss full at the back, letting it drop at the waist in front in a slightly blouse effect.

The cape collar has a foundation of self bobbinet which is covered with close up and down rows of the narrow lace ruching to form a ruffled surface.

From the armhole inside the sleeves come two long loops of the lace inserting sewed together in four strips; these loop around the arm at the bottom of the sleeve and continue back to the armhole, dragging the sleeves up short at the inside, and leaving it in a long puff at the outer line. Finally, this adorable rig can be finished with a belt, that could almost make the Christmas bells themselves ring out with joy.

ANOTHER LOVELY FROCK.

At each side an inch wide band of white satin, sew two the same width of Nile green Parisian embroidery; have this, if possible, worked in white laces New-

York, Dec. 22.—(Special Correspondence.) Along with other Christmas hymns certainly the carol of clothes may be sung!

For if Christmas comes but once a year, so also do many of those hearty holiday expansions that distinguish it; and in a frock-to-put the matter in a nutshell—not made for the occasion, no girl's heart can be expected to breathe peace and good will toward man demanded by the blessed Yule time.

OTHER TENDER-HEARTED FASHIONS.

Besides Mrs. A. Newell Morris's big dinner at the West Side Memorial, and Miss Rhineland's feast for her school on Eighty-eighth street, Miss Helen Gould has provided the matron of the Home for the Friendless with a check that will serve a jolly Christmas for all its inmates.

Another well-known woman has selected twenty-seven children at the same school to send a Santa Claus with lovely presents in the early morning. This is in remembrance of a child she has lost.

One of the late Mr. Livingstone's favorite Christmas charities was giving a bountiful supply of clothing to the children of the industrial schools. He gave a check to an organized society for the materials. Strong hosepuns and flannel were bought and the work apportioned by this society to poor and deserving seamstresses. This way lay a double benefit. The children were warmly clothed and the women liberally paid. Mr. Livingstone's daughter, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, carries out to the letter her father's policy.

There is only a cursory glance at the pleasure to be given to the poor of New York on Christmas day by the city's social leaders. Lodging-houses are to be provided for by well-inclined millionaires. The hospitals at Blackwell's and North Brother's Island each have a donor. The Vassar girls will give their annual generous dinner and Christmas tree to the children at the Messiah Home on Stuyvesant

square; each of the Y.W.C.A.s are remembered, and, altogether, in looking over the growing lists of charity societies, it would appear that they include every subscriber to the Patriarch bells.

CHEAP CHRISTMAS TREES.

Trimming a Young Pine Sapling for Two Dollars at Short Notice.

(From a Special Contributor.) Christmas trees need no longer be objected to on the score of expense. With \$2 to spare, and a moderate allowance of wit and patience as well, a really wonderful one can be turned out, and if this should be doubted, here are a few facts, mere Kris Kringle market prices, as it were, to prove the truth of the statement.

For the vast number of dainty trifles \$1.75 can buy for this use—elegant Parisian little trifles—is something to produce sensations of positive wealth, even opulence. A box of one dozen selected ornaments, comprising champagne bottles, rolling pins, washbasins, coal scuttles and flower pots sell for 12 cents.

Each tiny object is a bon boniere, heavily

of the pale pink that holds it down at the center from shoulder to cuff edge.

REQUIREMENTS OF CHRISTMAS COSTUMES.

Wherefore, then, it behooves you, if only in the cause of charity, to look well to your Christmas gown.

See to it, too, that its materials are not so fine as to make it, in any possible after-dinner frolicking like a dead weight on your mind; and if you wish to reflect one of the daintiest whims of fashion, trim your bodice with yellow lace.

A PARIS CONFECTION.

Be you blonde, one of the tall, pale lily sort, here is a dress that will suit you for both dinner and dance. It is shown in the design whose skirt goes are outlined with narrow ruching, which is made of yellow valenciennes lace, the other materials being Nile-green satin under mouseline de sole of the same shade. Substitute for this perishable drape—a Parisian fancy, of course—white Swiss, the very sheers to be had, and for the rich satin and real lace figured Nile-green chine silk, and imitation valenciennes colored with coffee to a pale yellow, and see the result.

HOW TO MAKE IT.

Begin by making an entire gown of the chine silk. Hang over the stiff-laced

skirt with organ pipe back, a second one of the Swiss in twelve umbrella gores, each one of which is outlined with a tiny lace ruching.

At each side of the front gore there is a second outlining of the lace fashioned into puffs to form an infant-robe effect. In the same way as the skirt, a round baby bodice is first made of the chine silk; up to putting the sleeves in and the deep cape collar on.

Over this gather the Swiss full at the back, letting it drop at the waist in front in a slightly blouse effect.

The cape collar has a foundation of self bobbinet which is covered with close up and down rows of the narrow lace ruching to form a ruffled surface.

From the armhole inside the sleeves come two long loops of the lace inserting sewed together in four strips; these loop around the arm at the bottom of the sleeve and continue back to the armhole, dragging the sleeves up short at the inside, and leaving it in a long puff at the outer line. Finally, this adorable rig can be finished with a belt, that could almost make the Christmas bells themselves ring out with joy.

ANOTHER LOVELY FROCK.

At each side an inch wide band of white satin, sew two the same width of Nile green Parisian embroidery; have this, if possible, worked in white laces New-

A MODEL WHEELING COSTUME.

(From a Special Contributor.)

The evolution of the feminine bicycle dress is still in progress, but one tentative dress in the game between conventionality and unconventionality must be credited to Miss Georgia Cayvan, the actress. She has designated for the wheel an outfit that ends up in trousers one minute, and in the next by a turn or two of the wrist, these are made to disappear under a regulation dress skirt.

The dress is not only a theory, but in actual practice, Miss Cayvan, having had hers made in Paris, where she wore it during the summer, and now it is the envy of New York women.

The suit for the wheel consists of a dapper little Eton jacket, Miss Cayvan's being black with revers faced with moire turning back to disclose a jaunty white linen shirt bosom, smart little tie, and choker; and, in addition, besides the ordinary accessories of head, foot and handwear, there is a pair of regular Zouave trousers. These, for the benefit of those not familiar with the Zouave costume, be it said, are of medium fulness, and fall a few inches below the knee, being turned up underneath at the knee, where they fasten in knickerbocker fashion.

With this suit goes a small roll which en route is carried as a man carries his coat strapped back of the handle bar. This small roll is a dress skirt. It is made of cravenette, and is, therefore, not only waterproof, but very light in weight. It is rolled to fit smoothly about the hips, and is of the average business skirt, the back. It is girded, but has a deep facing of soft silk about the foot reaching to the point where the Zouaves meet the side buttons gaiters, sweetly and charmingly.

This skirt is made to open all the way down the left side, is strapped upon the machine unbuckled, and any skillful rider can, before she dismounts, unfasten the strap and slip the skirt about her waist. The minute the steps off her wheel it slips into place, and in a minute

more the buttons are tucked into the buttonholes, and there she is skirting inspection by the most conventional.

For city riding Miss Cayvan is now at work designing a wheel toilet with a skirt that she means to make look like any other skirt when the intervals are mounted. But without straps or bands, merely by ingenious cutting she expects to turn out a model that will have all its fulness disposed in a horseback habit skirt, so that it shall neither bag nor sag, and yet will keep a woman not only clothed but looking even to the most conservative eyes as if she were a dainty, sweetly and charmingly dressed, and not in what at best is but a makeshift for masculine attire.

DINAH STURGIS.

RESTORING FEATHERS.

(From a Special Contributor.)

A new and satisfactory way to clean white feathers is to dip them in lime water. Make the solution quite thick and allow the plumes to remain in the wash for some time. When thoroughly soaked, lift them gently out of the bath, so the mixture will partially adhere. Next lay the feathers on a rough cloth, letting

them remain until dry. Then shake thoroughly and softly beat against the cloth until all the particles of dry lime have fallen off. A sun bath of a few minutes will restore their freshness, and the usual amateur process of holding them over steam to regain the curl will result in their being almost as good as new.

In curling feathers with steel it should be remembered that only the blunt side of the instrument should be used. A wise recipe to follow in preparing feathers for beds is this: Water is saturated with quicklime; the feathers are well steeped and stirred for three or four days; they are taken out, drained and washed in clean water, dried on nets or dry cloth, shaken occasionally while drying and finally beaten to expel any dust. This is for amateur treatment; the most efficient method is to have them steamed by machines.

To dye white or cream feathers, it will be found that they take easily to all dyeing materials. Safflower and lemon juice, for rose color or pink, Brazil wood for deep red, Brazil wood and oadbear for crimson, indigo for blue and weld for yellow. It is safest to bleach them before dyeing. The manner of treatment is the same as that for cloth.

JOCELYN DAVIES.

MILLIONAIRES' COSTLY GIFTS.

Some Splendid Bijou to be Exchanged by Rich Folks.

(From a Special Contributor.) When the tide of Christmas shopping sets in the millionaires on voyages of discovery for elegant novelties steer their barks freighted with shekels into the havens of the dealers in precious stones.

Each dealer of prominence prides himself most upon his own exclusive designs, and many of these are of extreme beauty. In a Fifth-avenue establishment, for instance, where diamonds are a specialty and other stones come in for their share of magnificent attention, I saw a glittering tiara that is to adorn, after Christmas, the head of a Madison-avenue railroad magnate's wife at the opera and the Pa-

triarhs' balls, and so on, the modest price upon which is \$2300. By a clever mode of setting, the tiara, with a few turns of the wrist, can be transformed into a diamond necklace.

Another necklace, which might grace a fairy is of pearls beautifully matched and set in five stars. Mad intervals there are five tiny bowknots, set solidly in pearls, holding the strands in place, and from each bowknot there are five pearls pendant, price merely \$650.

A bit of bric-a-brac five or six inches high is shaped like a castle and covered with a bit of fine old tapestry; the door opens to disclose a tiny case which holds entirely of the natural secretion of some oriental shell, and with wondrous workmanship. The shell case is set as a brooch, or may be kept in its case for exhibition in a cabinet of treasures.

One of the newest fancies is the revival of old Indian modes of cunning manipulations, with gold and precious stones, priced at \$175 to \$500.

The newest ring is known as the banquet; it is a sort of glorified marquise setting about many small fine gems, a beauty in diamonds selling for the pretty penny of \$700.

Tiny animals as elephants, tigers, lizards, grasshoppers, etc., in finely wrought gold studded with gems, are a

triarhs' balls, and so on, the modest price upon which is \$2300. By a clever mode of setting, the tiara, with a few turns of the wrist, can be transformed into a diamond necklace.

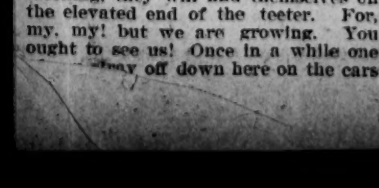
Another necklace, which might grace a fairy is of pearls beautifully matched and set in five stars. Mad intervals there are five tiny bowknots, set solidly in pearls, holding the strands in place, and from each bowknot there are five pearls pendant, price merely \$650.

A bit of bric-a-brac five or six inches high is shaped like a castle and covered with a bit of fine old tapestry; the door opens to disclose a tiny case which holds entirely of the natural secretion of some oriental shell, and with wondrous workmanship. The shell case is set as a brooch, or may be kept in its case for exhibition in a cabinet of treasures.

One of the newest fancies is the revival of old Indian modes of cunning manipulations, with gold and precious stones, priced at \$175 to \$500.

The newest ring is known as the banquet; it is a sort of glorified marquise setting about many small fine gems, a beauty in diamonds selling for the pretty penny of \$700.

Tiny animals as elephants, tigers, lizards, grasshoppers, etc., in finely wrought gold studded with gems, are a



Wednesday. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of H. Bartle, president of the First National Bank. The house was charmingly decorated in white and green. Dainty r

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT.
A novel and delightful Christmas entertainment was given by the younger pupils of the Girls' Collegiate School, at the

I called them, named them with her name
The kind moon came—came once so near,
That in the hollow of her arm
I leaned my lifted spear.
—(From "Song of the Balboa Sea," in December
Overland.

been seen often of late years, though it was in the repertoire of all the greater stars in the early days of the American stage. It will undoubtedly prove the principal event of his engagement here, as it

An Eastern newspaper revives memories of almost forgotten days by the announcement that Kate Claxton and Minnie Janauschek have joined issues to traverse the Far West this winter presenting "The

MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. **Free**
from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

A PREACHER IN SONG

How Ira D. Sankey Sings and Composes.

He Says He is an Evangelist in Song and not a Showman.

He Depends on Inspiration Rather Than Technical Skill—How His Association with Mr. Moody Began.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—(Special Correspondence.) Much talked about as he is and widely known, Ira D. Sankey, the evangelist, is a man of retiring ways, simple and unassuming in his life, and shrinking from anything that savors of notoriety. It has long been his principle to refuse himself alike to interviewers and photographers.

"I will sing as long as I have strength," he often says, "but why should I indulge in vain glorious talk?"

Soon after they arrived in England on their famous tour, Moody and Sankey received an offer from an English photographer of \$1000 in gold if they would allow him to take their pictures and sell the photographs. They refused the offer immediately, recognizing that their usefulness would be impaired were they to give



Ira D. Sankey—1875.

any excuse for the charge that they were making revenue out of their pictures.

"We are evangelists, not showmen," was Mr. Moody's laconic reply.

As Mr. Sankey enters the parlor of his pleasant home in Brooklyn, N. Y., his vigorous appearance and his kindly smile have known him only by name. Reputations once acquired take on age rapidly, and Mr. Sankey's name has been a household word so long, and he has done so much in the past twenty years, that it hardly seems possible he was a young man only entering on his work in 1870. He is still only a few years past 50, a man of large stature, erect, and of powerful build, with a manner full of animation, enthusiasm and earnestness. The girl of his chest is quite phenomenal, being forty-eight inches, and his voice is a powerful, shows a full mellow quality, with a beautifully clear enunciation. He appears, as he is, in the very prime of his health and strength.

It was only in deference to the suggestion that some brief glimpse at the springs of his remarkable life's work might be helpful to others that Mr. Sankey consented to say a word about his mission of song.

"A PREACHER IN SONG," MR. SANKEY CALLS HIMSELF.

Although no singer ever impressed multitudes as Mr. Sankey has done and still does, yet it is a fact that he never followed any system of vocal culture nor cared for any. Nature gave him a fine baritone voice of unusual power, and he has been careful of it, so that today it is as good and pure as it ever was, and he sings two octaves of clear tones without effort. But the secret of his power over men and women lies not in his being a singer, but a preacher, preacher in song. Like Mr. Moody, he believes and feels tremendously and so others come to feel and believe with him. It is not the music, but the man's personality that moves thousands as they listen. He never sings a hymn twice in the same way, refusing to be bound by arbitrary notes and measures and shortening or prolonging his tones as the sound of the organ. He sings as if he would sing like a machine to suit any cold-blooded critic," said he once.

"How is it, Mr. Sankey," another singer asked him, "the close of a monster revival meeting, 'that you can always make yourself heard in the large crowds, while other voices are drowned'?"

"The whole secret," said Dr. Sankey, "is in interesting the people with your song, exactly as an orator does with his oratory. If you will sing interestingly, they'll be



Ira D. Sankey at his melodeon, from a photograph taken in London, 1885.

as quiet as mice, just to listen. But you can't do that with music alone; you've got to make them hear every word, and see every picture of the poet. Then you'll get that silence of death, that quiet before God, which always comes when good is done. These jottings he gathers together and develops at his leisure, sometimes fitting them to old words chosen from his scrap-book of "verses that lift," and sometimes writing new words, as in the case of another hymn-writer to write new words to his music. "If you plant the germ of a song or an idea," he said to me, "it will grow of itself."

MR. SANKEY'S METHOD OF COMPOSING.

As he sings, Mr. Sankey composes the tunes for his hymns, by inspiration, after stopping suddenly, while reading or talking, to jot down quickly on the overready music paper a bit of melody that has come to him. These jottings he gathers together and develops at his leisure, sometimes fitting them to old words chosen from his scrap-book of "verses that lift," and sometimes writing new words, as in the case of another hymn-writer to write new words to his music. "If you plant the germ of a song or an idea," he said to me, "it will grow of itself."

Mr. Sankey believes in the superiority of melody over harmony as a power to move the masses. He attributes much of the success that came to Mr. Moody and himself in Great Britain to the fact that the English public had, up to that time, been appealed to musically for the most part in harmony. "You can scarcely imagine the delight of those thousands of

MUST BE SOLD.

Money saved by buying at

BURGER'S

235 South Spring.

We are determined to close out every dollar's worth of Holiday Goods on hand tomorrow. Nothing will be carried over, if a Cut Price will sell it. Our object is to get rid of all Holiday Goods. Some goods at cost and some goods at less than cost. Do not miss this opportunity.

The Greatest Slaughter Sale ever attempted in this city.

We can't begin to enumerate the extraordinary bargains we have in store for you. Come and see for yourself. You can buy from us at One-third and One-half Off the Regular Prices. That's enough, ain't it?

Come and buy your Jewelry at One-third and One-half the prices that jewelers ask.

Come and buy your Jewelry at one-third and one-half the prices that jewelers ask.

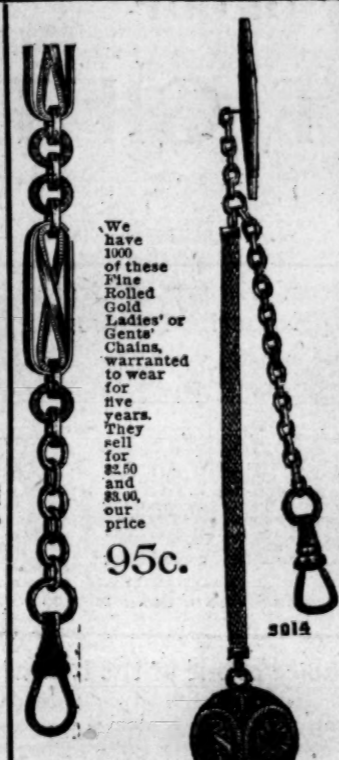


Ladies' Gold-filled Case Watches, with Elgin or Waltham movement, that sell all over at \$18 to \$20. Our price.....\$8.50

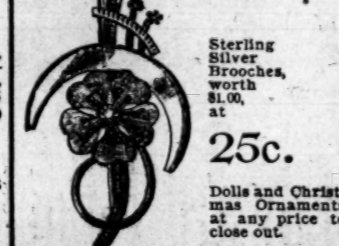


Ladies' 10-karat Gold-filled Watches, Bess, Fahy's or Elgin case; fancy engraved, with raised colored gold flowers, with Elgin or Waltham movement; would be cheap at \$25; fifteen year's guarantee. Our price.....\$12.50

You can buy Albums and Toilet Cases at your own prices.



We have 1000 of these Fine Rolled Gold Ladies' or Gents' Chains, warranted to wear for five years. They sell for \$2.50 and our price 95c.



Sterling Silver Brooches, worth \$2.50, at 25c.

A special sale of fine gold-front and rolled Locketts.



Worth three times the amount asked. Where else in this world can you match them at the following prices: 50c, 75c, \$1.50



Silver Match Safes at 75c and upward.



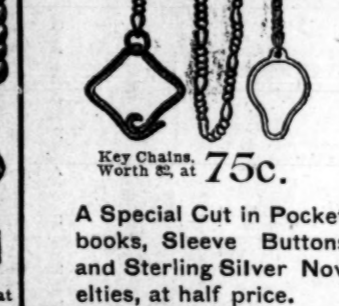
We have over 1000 Gents' Scarf Pins at one-half price, 50c to \$1.00.



Sterling Silver Spoons at half price. Gorham's 8 Spoons, with Los Angeles engraved in the bowl, worth \$2.50, at.....\$1.25



Sterling Coffee Spoons, with Los Angeles engraved on the bowl; worth \$1.00, at.....50c



A Special Cut in Pocket-books, Sleeve Buttons, and Sterling Silver Novelties, at half price.

NOW, REMEMBER THE PLACE,

BURGER'S

235 S. SPRING ST.

Four doors South of L. A. Theater. Between Second and Third Streets.

BURGER'S

235 S. SPRING ST.

Four doors South of L. A. Theater. Between Second and Third Streets.

BURGER'S

235 S. SPRING ST.

Four doors South of L. A. Theater. Between Second and Third Streets.

Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen when we taught them to sing. "In the Sweet Bye-and-Bye," Lord Shattsbury, in a farwalled address, said that our mission had been splendidly successful, if he had done nothing but sing "Hold the Fort." On one occasion a musical composer said to Mr. Sankey, with more frankness than courtesy, that he could write such tunes as those of the Gospel Hymn Book by the yard, if he were willing to come down to it. Mr. Sankey quietly replied: "Well, then, to pay \$500 a yard, either to you or anybody else, for all the tunes you can bring me like those in the Gospel Hymn Book."

The fact is, dozens of trained composers have tried in vain to write such apparently simple tunes as "Hold the Fort" and "Pull out for the Shore." They have always failed because, as Mr. Sankey explains it, they have tried to compose with their heads, whereas tunes that will move multitudes must come from the heart.

"Our tunes have been composed by people who had them in their hearts and lives long before they put them on paper—such people as Mr. Alexander, who wrote 'There is a Green Hill Far Away,' and Miss Fanny Crosby. If you try to write hymn tunes merely for money, and as a good speculation, you will always fail. But if you write them because you feel and believe them, and wish to touch others as you yourself are touched, if you write them from the inspiration furnished by earnestness of life and purity of soul, then your songs will go around the world."

WHY MR. SANKEY BECAME A COMPOSER.

It is a great mistake to suppose that Mr. Sankey has any preference for hymns of the camp-meeting style or tunes that have a sensational character. On the contrary, he takes his tunes, as he takes the words of them, wherever he can find them. He has searched through all the church hymnals and classical compositions, for something that would suit his purpose, something that would "lift" his audiences; and although the search has been fruitless for the most part, yet he has found a number of hymn tunes that are sung successfully at revival meetings. All the great hymns, great in simplicity and tuneful quality, may be heard at the Moody and Sankey meetings, hymns like "Rock of Ages," and "Nearer My God to Thee." It was merely because he found so few of these in existence that Mr. Sankey was forced to become a composer himself.

At his meeting Mr. Sankey is particular about the placing of his little melodeon. He uses always the same one, and it has accompanied him twice around the world. He maintains that it is of as much importance for him to be suitably placed as the instrument as it is for Mr. Moody to be suitably placed in his pulpit. He never fails to send some one, before the meeting begins, to see that some officious member of the committee has not stowed the melodeon behind a door or off at the side. "We are both preachers," he said of himself, and Mr. Moody "the only difference being that he speaks men's hearts with words that are spoken, while I reach them with words that are sung." While singing Mr. Sankey always faces his audience, sitting on a high stool, so that he can see and be seen by every part of the building. The effect is almost as if he was standing. He never circles about the audience with pretentious sweeps of his eyes, as many singers do who pose for effect. Usually he singles out some man in a distant part of the building often in

the extreme gallery, and sings at him, for him, knowing that if he can reach and touch that single listener, he will reach and touch all the others.

MR. SANKEY SINGS BEST TO HIS OWN PLAYING.

Mr. Sankey has his own method of accompanying himself on the melodeon, and although he makes no pretensions to skill as a performer, he has never, save in a single instance, been able to find an accompanist who could do it for him. "I can get hundreds of players who have great dexterity with their fingers," he says, "but I don't want that. I want men who feel as I do and respond to my changing impressions. I never sing the second verse of a tune as I sang the first verse, nor do I sing the third as I sang the second. Why should I? The words are different, the meaning is different, and so the rendering must be different. But choirs and soloists and organists, know nothing of that, they feel nothing. They merely go ahead, rigidly, as if with what I call a Bumpy Dumpty style of singing, that may be accurate and beautiful according to the ways of parlors and operahouses, but is in no way fitted for stirring men's souls."

Once in England at a great revival meeting, a well-known London singer was present on the platform, and it occurred to Mr. Sankey that it would be a gracious thing to ask him to sing. The soloist had evidently anticipated the invitation, and after a flourishing prelude he proceeded to sing a selection, something really fine, and he rendered it in the style of a great artist. But after the meeting Mr. Moody took Mr. Sankey aside and said: "Don't sing that again, Sankey. You don't know the trouble it caused me. Why, that man's singing nearly spoiled the whole meeting; it took the people away from the subject; it made them back again, when I began to speak; whereas if you had sung as usual I would have had them right at the start."

A MUSIC-BOX SALESMAN MISTAKES HIS CUSTOMER.

Mr. Sankey has a keen sense of humor and is not above telling a story at his own expense. One day in Geneva, he entered a music box shop and asked to see some music-boxes. The salesman graciously showed him a number, but none was what he wanted. "Have you none that play sacred music?" he asked.

"Why," answered the salesman, "we have some that play a kind of half-way sacred music."

"What?" inquired Mr. Sankey. "Oh, these Moody and Sankey hymns; I can't remember what the people see in them, but we sell thousands of the boxes that play them. Here's one."

He pointed to a handsomely-finished music-box which on being wound up, began to play "The Gates Ajar for Mr.," and then branched off into other familiar gospel hymns.

"We have enormous orders for these boxes," continued the salesman, "from every part of Europe, and then he added, apologetically, 'It's a matter of business you know with us.'"

Mr. Sankey smiled and said nothing, but a moment later a lady came hurrying up to him and holding out her hand, exclaimed: "Why, Mr. Sankey, is this you?" It was Miss Maria Haverall, a sister of Frances R. Haverall, the English hymn-writer. The polite Swiss salesman looked anything but at peace with himself.

HOW MR. SANKEY BECAME ASSOCIATED WITH MR. MOODY.

The way in which Mr. Moody, the evangelist-entertainer, came to meet Mr. Sankey, the evangelist-singer, would seem to be providential as were many other happenings in the lives of these two remarkable men. It was in Indianapolis in 1870, at an international convention of the Y. M. C. A., held in the local operahouse. Mr. Sankey, then 30, had come on as a delegate from Newcastle, Pa., where he was working with his father as deputy collector of Internal Revenue. From a boy Sankey had been fond of singing in religious gatherings, and had been prominent in Sunday-school and mission work. His fine baritone voice sounding out pre-eminently in every service of praise. He was a well-built young fellow, with unusual gift of chest, and a lung power that was increasing with his years; and at this time his abilities as a singer had already become known beyond his State and secured him invitations to religious gatherings in Ohio, Indiana and in the East.

Mr. Moody was in the convention also, having come on from Chicago. He was not on the platform, however, and took no prominent part in the ceremonies, so that Mr. Sankey had up to this time, never seen nor heard him. It is well known that although his heart is quickly touched by simple music, Mr. Moody himself cannot sing a note and scarcely knows one tune from another. It was, therefore, the more remarkable that after listening to the fine baritone of the young man, Mr. Moody turned to his neighbor and said: "Who is that man over there that sings so well?"

"It happened that the man of whom he inquired was H. K. Porter, president of the Y. M. C. A. in Pittsburgh. He knew young Sankey very well and replied: 'Why that's one of our Pennsylvania young men, Ira Sankey. He has a fine voice, hasn't he?'

"I don't know anything about his voice," answered Mr. Moody, "but I know this, that he feels every word he sings and believes every word he feels. I want to meet that man. Bring him to my hotel."

The meeting accordingly took place; and, after greeting Mr. Sankey warmly, Mr. Moody went straight to the bottom of things by saying: "I want you to come with me, young man. I've been looking for you for the last eight years."

"How do you mean, come with you," asked Mr. Sankey.

"I mean work with me, sing when I preach, devote your life to my work, our work," answered Mr. Sankey.

Sankey spoke of his business in Newcastle.

"You'll have to give that up," said Mr. Moody with a positive sweep of his arm. "I don't know about that," said Mr. Sankey.

"Then think it over and find out about it. Are you married?"

"No, sir, and I have one child."

"That's good," said Moody. "You're the man I want, you're the man I've got to have."

Six months later Mr. Sankey accepted this strange call to a new life, resigned his position, left his home and went to Chicago, where he labored with Mr. Moody in the Illinois-street Church and at Farwell Hall, until both were burned down in the great fire. This apparent disaster was the cause of another important change, for it led to the visit of Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey to England in 1873. Their intention on sailing was to remain abroad only six months. But they really stayed over two years, and the

wonderful work they accomplished in stirring the hearts of the people is one of the wonderful facts of history.

CLEVELAND MOFFETT.
(Copyright, 1894, by S. S. McClure, Limited.)

THE MYERS CASE.

DR. ORME ADVISES THE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

He was Deceived by False Statements When He Made His Examination—The Detectives Still at Work.

Dr. H. S. Orme yesterday afternoon sent to the Bankers' Alliance Life Insurance Association of St. Paul the following telegram:

"In the J. H. Myers case pay nothing. His statements to me were false and he gave me for examination as his own the wrong urine. Will write."

The telegram was sent to stop the payment on the Myers policy in connection with which the fraudulent affidavit of the man Demarest was made.

Detective Lawson was busily engaged all day yesterday working on the now notorious case of the man who furnished sworn statements at lowest rates and in quantities to suit, but nothing of particular importance was developed.

John H. Myers held several policies on his life, aggregating \$8000. When the risks were taken out by the companies Dr. Orme made the medical examination, and passed the man as all right. Myers was suffering from Bright's disease, and it appears that the physician was imposed upon when made the examination, as is evidenced from the telegram he sent to the insurance company yesterday. At any rate when Myers died Demarest furnished the necessary affidavit and one of the insurance companies paid the amount of \$2000 to the widow of the deceased. The St. Paul association, however, refused to honor the claim against them, and as a result of their investigation the whole tangled web of fraud was revealed.

Dr. Orme was not long in arriving at the decision that Myers had misrepresented his case when the facts regarding the swindle were published Friday morning, and he lost no time in satisfying himself as to the probable truth of the charges.

The officers are engaged in working up still another case which promises to disclose more of Demarest's smooth manipulation.

IF MY LAMP STOVE Does not please you return it and get your money, "that's what," &c. E. Browne, 214 S. Spring.

More Board of Health says drink Jesse Moore Whisky.

ONLY NINE DAYS REMAIN

In Which to Take Advantage of Dr. Shores' Notable Offer.

All Patients Who Apply Before January 1 Will Be Treated Until Cured for \$5 a Month, Medicine Free.

Don't be Late, Come Now for Dr. Shores Will Positively Withdraw the Low Rate Jan. 1.

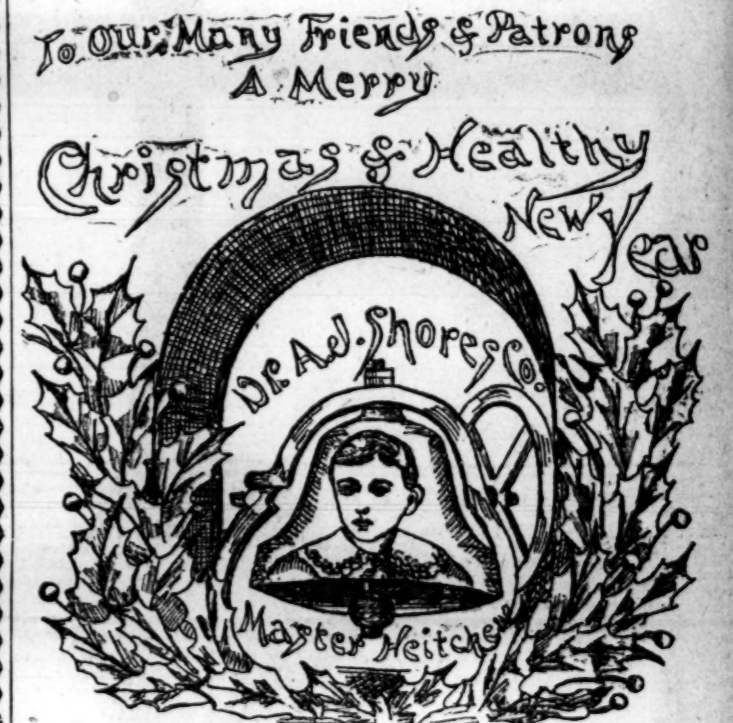
"Doctor, I can't see how you can afford to treat all diseases and furnish all medicines for \$5 a month?"

"Well," said Dr. Shores, "I cannot afford to do so for any length of time. I made this low offer in order to prove to the public the difference between true specialty services and that of imitation."

"You are no doubt, well aware that any person can open a medical institute. He can hire a cheap doctor, and, by using the columns of the daily papers, he can say what he wants to. This class of men always imitate some successful specialist's system of advertising, and for a time succeed, but as soon as the public finds out their true nature, they fail, and are held up to public ridicule."

Dr. Shores is the only reliable specialist in this city. He each week gives the names and addresses of patients he has cured. He was the first to place his terms where people could afford to be treated. His true Christian purpose is shown on every hand, and his only object is to give the people the best medical services for the least possible money.

Last week, as patients can testify, Dr. Shores' offices were crowded all day, patients coming from Pasadena, Riverside, Santa Monica and all over Southern California.



COULD NOT BREATHE.

Master Heitchew, Whose Picture Appears in the Bell Above, is Happy Cured by Dr. Shores.

It is an established fact that Catarrh in children is dangerous. These little ones, not being able to describe their symptoms, oftentimes leads to chronic complications. The case published last Sunday of Master Johnnie Sandford fully proved this assertion. He had, ever since he was a baby, suffered from catarrh and no one knew what was his trouble until his mother brought him to Dr. Shores.

As to Master Heitchew's case the following letter from his mother will explain itself:

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 12, '94.

DR. A. J. SHORES—This is to certify that my little son has been a great sufferer from catarrh. His nose was so stopped up that he was unable to breathe through it, and at night would have to sleep with his mouth open.

He was affected in other ways from the terrible effects of the catarrhal poison, and when I try to thank you for restoring him to health, words fail me. I hope this letter will bring you many patients, who will be as successfully treated as was my son.

Yours very truly,

MRS. M. HEITCHEW,
844 Yale street, city.

Why is it people so willingly testify to the wonderful results of Dr. Shores' new treatment? Can you imagine?

After years of suffering, after being made poor paying doctors' and druggists' bills, after you have given up all hopes of ever being well again, oh, then you are thankful that Dr. Shores is in your midst, a man who does not take the money from your pockets for exorbitant medicine charges, which perhaps should be spent for food or clothes.

Every true physician must be inspired by that one Christian purpose to heal the sick, and when a doctor stoops so low as to forget the object of his calling by charging unreasonable prices, he should be punished as such acts deserve.

\$5 a month for all diseases. Medicines free to all who apply this month. Apply now. Only nine days remain. FIVE—FIVE—FIVE!

CHRISTMAS HOURS.

By request from many persons living out of town, who will visit Los Angeles Christmas day, and desiring to consult Dr. Shores, he has decided to keep his parlors open from 10 to 12 Christmas morning.

DON'T BE LATE.

Only nine days remain in which to take advantage of Dr. Shores' reliable offer to treat all diseases until cured for \$5 a month, medicines free.

Bear in mind, no matter what complication of troubles you may have, all the money you need is \$5, which covers all costs of treatment and medicines. We do not charge you \$5 for every disease you may have. If you have twenty, \$5 pays the bill for one month's treatment and medicines until cured.

Don't put off until January 1st, or you will be left. There are only nine days more in which to avail yourself of this grand opportunity to be cured at such a low rate.

UNABLE TO WORK.

Mr. D. P. King of Two Hundred and Nineteen Broad Street Suffered with Catarrh and Bright's Disease.

Proof upon proof is the verdict of the public as to Dr. Shores' success. Every Sunday some one of our citizens is willing to testify to the remarkable cures effected by this successful specialist. Today Mr. D. P. King, one of the oldest and most respected of our citizens, when he first came to Dr. Shores he was a physical wreck, being unable to do any kind of labor, being a sufferer from catarrh and Bright's Disease.

He was like many others, had been swindled by misfit doctors and gained no noticeable benefit. After treating with Dr. Shores Mr. King, in his own words, says:

"I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Shores. I had a complication of diseases that made me unfit for work. After taking his treatment I can say I am now well and working again, and feel like a different man."

Is this not evidence of Dr. Shores' success? Can you go amiss by treating with this eminent specialist? Go see Mr. King, his address is given above, and then you can see the living, breathing testimonial of Dr. Shores' success.

DR. A. J. SHORES CO.

SPECIALISTS.

Parlors, 4, 5, 6 Reddick Block, Corner First and Broadway.

OPPOSITE TIMES OFFICE.

Specialties—Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, nervous weakness, Rheumatism, Long trouble and all chronic affections of the stomach, liver and kidneys.
Office Hours—9 to 12 mornings; 2 to 4 afternoon; 7 to 9 evenings.

Mail Orders Have all the Benefit of these Christmas Gifts. Please Specify Articles Desired with Order.

OUR STORE WILL CLOSE DURING THIS WEEK AT 8 O'CLOCK P.M., SATURDAY AT 10:30.

JACOBY BRO'S

128 to 134 N. Spring St., through to Main.

Jacoby Brothers Great Christmas Gift Sale. A Christmas Gift for Every Purchaser at Our Stores this Week.

OUR STORES WILL CLOSE DURING THIS WEEK AT 8 O'CLOCK P.M., SATURDAY AT 10:30.

A Merry Christmas to All.

Tomorrow, Monday, is the last day of our

...GREAT GIFT SALE.

Look below for list of Gifts Offered.



For the benefit of the inner man we will give away free with every cash purchase of \$10 and over a fat turkey, commencing MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1894.

Jacoby Bros. will present with every cash purchase of \$2 and over any one of the following articles:



A Tin Toy Trumpet, length 12 inches, with mouthpiece and fancy cord and tassel.

A Horn Bugle, 14 inches long, has cord and tassel, as shown in cut.

Tin Toys representing either Goat, Dog, Horse or Elephant, size of same being 8 1/2 inches long and 6 1/2 inches high, mounted on wheels.

Each one of these articles worth at retail from 25c to 40c.

The following popular Picture Books:

They contain 50 pages of illustrations, size of book 7 1/2 x 10 inches, published by the W. B. Conkey Company of London: "Mirth and Melody," "Idle Chat," "Forward March," "Play Days," "Facts and Fancies," "Mischiefs," "Youthful Yarns," "Childhood's Days," "Blossoms," "Fun and Frolic."

Jacoby Bros. will present free with every cash purchase of \$3 and over your choice of the following described presents:

Your choice of the following games: The Bunnie A B O Picture Blocks, a beautiful Picture Puzzle for Bright-eyed Boys and Girls, also "A Fox Who Would a Wooling Go," and "The Money Old Cat."

Your choice of the following Picture Books, published by the W. B. Conkey Co. of London, containing 150 pages, size 10 1/2 x 7 1/2 inches: "Happy Hours," "Little Playmates," "Merry Moments" and "Comrades." "Mother Goose Melodies," also the following tales of adventure for larger boys, containing 200 pages of illustrated matter, size 10 1/2 x 7 1/2 inches: "Travelers' Tales," "The Boys' Best Book," "The Girls' Best Book," "Youth's Golden Days," "Nickel-plated Plush Pin-cushion, representing a lady's slipper."



Tin Lion or Horse on Wheels,

With chimes attached, length nine inches, height nine inches, height seven inches.



Elegant Toy Drum, Hammond brass body, corded, with seven inch sticks, 6 inches in diameter.



A Beautiful Kid-body Doll,

blaque head, flowing hair, and teeth, solid eyes, length 18 in.

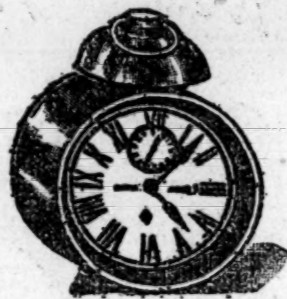
Each one of these articles worth at retail from 40c to 65c.

Jacoby Bros. will present free with every cash purchase of \$5 and over your choice of one of the following splendid presents:



Silver-plated Jewel Box,

With Plush Pin-cushion Top, exact fac simile of cut.



A Wake-up Alarm Clock

Manufactured by William L. Gilbert Co. k Company; a perfect timepiece.

A Beautiful Kid-body Doll,



With bisque head and shoulder, stockings and slippers, flowing hair, solid teeth and eyes, 18 inches long.

A Most Handsome Drum, Brass sides, leather trimmings, corded, sticks attached, ten inches in diameter.

A Handsome Magic Lantern, Nickel and brilliant black tin, wood base, 10 1/2 inches high, well proportioned, no chimney required, 6 picture slides.

A Handsome Illustrated Book of Tales, Entitled "Our Young Folks at Home and Abroad," published by W. B. Conkey Company of London, size 10 1/2 x 7 1/2 inches, contains 320 pages.

Box of Iron Infantry Soldiers, A most solid toy.

The America Automatic Locomotive, Self-whistler, 18 1/2 inches.

Tin Grocery Delivery Wagon, Two horses, lettered sides, 18 1/2 inches.

Each one of these presents worth at retail from \$1.00 to \$2.00.



Beautiful Plush Photograph Album with flowered and silver-plated trimmings, openings for 20 cabinets and 16 cards, size 11 1/2 x 11 1/2 inches.



Bagatelle Board, Eighteen inches in length, made in best possible manner, with spring cue, chime bell and pins.



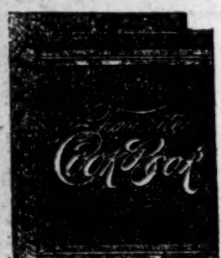
Toy Railroad Train, Made of iron; engine, tender and passenger-car.



Your Choice of Tin Animal Toy,

Either Dog, Goat or Horse, 14 1/2 inches with chimes.

Jacoby Bros. will present free with every purchase of \$7.50 and over:

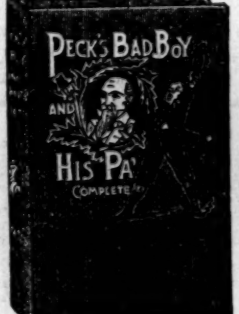


The favorite Cook Book, the most popular cook book known, elegantly bound, size 10 1/2 x 7 1/2 inches, containing 375 pages, Edited by Mrs. Grace Townsend.



Frank Fairweather's Fortunes, a book containing 874 pages, edited by True Williams, size 9 1/2 x 10 1/2 inches, elegantly bound.

Peck's Bad Boy and His Pa and Companion of Fun.



Edited by Gov. Geo. W. Peck of Wisconsin. One of the most popular funny books known, containing 322 pages, size 9 1/2 x 7 1/2 inches, elegantly bound.



Beautiful Etchings.

Executed by artists of merited reputation; full size, 8 1/2 x 11 inches; artists proof and signed; 14-inch fine reeded hard-finished enamel molding.

A Lap Writing Desk.



Solid enamel, wood frame, covered with fine plush, soft top, opening at the proper slope for easy writing; superbly made in every detail; size 24 1/2 x 14 1/2 inches high.

A Fine Enamel Workbox.

6 1/2-inch mirror, containing scissors, thimble and needle case; size 12 1/2 x 4 inches high.

Each one of these presents worth from \$1.75 to \$2.50 at retail.

Jacoby Bros. will present free with every cash purchase of \$10 and over:



A genuine Etching, executed by artists of merited reputation; size, 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches; artists' proof and signed; 3/4-inch fine reeded, hard-finished enamel molding.



Very elegant Picture Album; finely-finished celluloid cover, with plush edges, silver-plated clasp; size 10 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches high; openings for 24 cabinets.



Silver-plated, bevel-plate mirror; 9 inches in diameter; fancy oriental design.



Gent's open-face Nickel Watch made by the Corning Watch Co. Stem winder; good time piece.



Silver-plated cup; a very nice new design.



A very handsome zinc-lined imitation walnut Cigar Case; elegantly made and finished; size 9 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches.



An elegantly-bound book, entitled "Art, Society and Accomplishment"; edited by R. Barry Blackburn; contains 381 pages of most interesting matter; size of book 10 1/2 x 8 inches.



Young American Annual; edited by R. Barry Blackburn; contains 381 pages of most interesting matter; size of book 10 1/2 x 8 inches; handsomely bound.

A Very Elegant Silver-plated Jewel Case.

With bevel edge, plate-glass top; silk lined; size 5 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches; this is a very handsome ornament.

City of Palaces.

A magnificent book, showing the wonders of the World's Fair; fullest and most choice selection of the scenes afforded.

Each one of these presents worth at retail from \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Jacoby Bros. will present free with every purchase of \$15 and over,



Silver Plated Candlestick.

A very handsome silver-plated, upright Candle stick, 7 inches high.

An Elegant Manicure Case,

Size 7 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches, extension base; entire case covered with celluloid; silver clasp and edges, fine satin lining, containing 6 pieces.



Celluloid Jewel Case.

A handsome celluloid jewel case, richly ornamented, bright silver metal bands, handsome design on top; lined with fine satin, size 6 1/2 x 2 1/2 inches, height 3 1/2 inches.

Pastel Painting.

A handsome pastel painting; positively the finest of pastel work. Beautiful landscape views; size of picture 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches, 3-in. white and gold frame.



Silver-plated Glove Box.

A genuine silver-plated glove box, with French plate bevel edge top, satin lined; size 9 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches.

Each one of these presents worth at retail from \$3 to \$4.50.

Jacoby Bros. will present free with every cash purchase of \$20 and over:



Handsome Engravings.

Size 3 1/2 x 5 inches; beautiful white and gold frame 1/4 in. wide; a variety of subjects.



Bureau French Plate Mirror; elegantly ornamented, fancy bevel edge; 12 1/2 inches; supported by silver-plated easel.



A Bronze Mantel Ornament,

Representing a cowboy on horseback; size 10 1/2 x 9 inches.



An elegant Celluloid Work Box, plush top, plush base, 7 pieces, 8 1/2 x 7 1/2 inches.



An elegantly-designed Silver-plated Sugar Bowl of the newest pattern.



Very handsome silver-plated Butter Dish, handsomely designed, and an ornament to any dining-room.



A highly-finished silver-plated cake basket; very nicely designed and of the newest pattern.



Elegant silver-plated pickle case, of new pattern and late style.



An elegant silver-plated table castor, with three bottles, very ornamental and of handsome design.

Each one of these presents worth at retail from \$4 to \$6.

Jacoby Bros. will present free with every cash purchase of \$30 and over



An Elegant Parlor Clock,

Length of which is 16 inches, height 11 inches; illuminated dial; ornate trimmings.

Each one of these presents worth at retail from \$5 to \$8.



An Elegant Oval Bureau Mirror.

silver-plated, French plate bevel edge; 13 inches in diameter, with two plush pin-cushions and needle case; solid case.